



1-1868

Jacksonville Republican | January 1868

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JANUARY

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
Saturday, December 2, 1869.

LOCAL ITEMS.
AND
SPECIAL NOTICES.

P. & T. DODD, Wholesale
Grocers and Produce Dealers, At an-
ticipating the special attention
of the public to the advertisement
of these gentlemen in another column.
They formerly resided in our County,
and have transacted business with many
of our citizens since they left. They
are fair examples of what may be ac-
complished by strict integrity, prompt-
itude, energy and industry in business.
They commenced business in Atlanta
some fifteen years ago, upon
capital; they now wield a large
sales, probably not falling
two hundred thousand dollars.
During all the vicissitudes
of peace and in war, of
this long period, their credit has never
suffered, nor the confidence of their
patrons abated. We advise our friends
who wish to purchase Groceries, to call
upon them while in Atlanta, or send
their orders for such supplies as they
may need.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
Since the publication of our last paper,
containing the notice of the commence-
ment of the next session of this institu-
tion, by the advice and consent of the
Trustees, Mr. Burke has been associ-
ated with Mr. Wilson. Mr. B. is a regu-
lar graduate of Bethany College, Va.
Under the management of these two
well qualified and successful teachers,
we may safely predict a prosperous fu-
ture for the institution. The Trustees
unite in a unanimous and urgent request
of their fellow-citizens, before sending
elsewhere, to give this institution a fair
trial, and a liberal and generous patron-
age.

Attention is specially and respec-
tfully invited to the advertisement of
**Mr. R. Jones, Cotton Factor, Com-
mission Merchant, and dealer in Gen-
eral Merchandise, Rome, Ga.** This is a
long established house, and Mr. Jones
is justly popular as a competent, fair
dealer, liberal and enterprising busi-
ness man. He prefers large sales and
small profits, to small sales and large
profits. We heartily commend him to
the confidence and patronage of our
citizens generally.

J. B. Turnley & Co.—This
liberal and enterprising firm, as will be
seen by reference to their new adver-
tisement, commence the new year with
a fine stock, and with renewed energy
and vigor. They have done an increas-
ing business during the past year—have
become deservedly popular—and we
heartily wish them increased success
and prosperity during the year upon
which they have entered.

Advertisement of **J.
M. Carroll & Co.** who have just re-
ceived a new supply of Goods. When
this excellent firm say they will sell low,
they mean what they say, and will do
what they promise. Give them a call
and be convinced.

CASH.
We sell Goods as cheap as
can be afforded for CASH. And if we
give time, it is intended to be short,
and CASH prices are charged. We do
not intend in any case, to give long
credits, as in days of yore. Hence we
expect rigid punctuality. We must
have all the money due us soon, or suffer
inconvenience and loss. Those who
owe us then, will please call and make
payment. Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD & SON.
Jan. 1, 1869.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.
NOTICE.

Mr. GRANT.—Allow me to say
through the *Republican*, that as I have
accepted the care of the Jacksonville
Baptist Church, as Pastor for the ensu-
ing year, I anxiously request every
member of that church to meet me at
their house of worship on the second
Saturday and Sabbath in January.

Affectionately and truly,
J. J. D. RENFROE.
Tallahassee, Dec. 29th, 1868.

Managers—In White Plains on the 22nd of
Dec. 1868, by D. T. C. Pagan, Mr. Thom-
as N. Watson, to Miss Mattie Clinton—all
of this county.

PLATONIC INSTITUTE,
Davisville, Calhoun Co. Ala.
The next session of this Institution will
commence on Monday, 1st Feb. 1869.
The terms are unchanged. A liberal dis-
count will be made in favor of those who
pay monthly or in advance.
Board can be had on very reasonable terms.
H. E. P. GAIN.
Jan. 2, 1869.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The Presi-
dent's Amnesty Proclamation seems to
give very general satisfaction.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Later news from
Paraguay is to the effect that the Allies
had attacked Yaguet, and been repulsed
with the loss of 1,500 killed and wounded.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 26.—Nearly the
whole of this city is destroyed by fire.
The loss is many millions. The suffer-
ing is indescribable. The fire origina-
ted in the Lyceum Hall.

FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Augusta A.
Dickens, the widow of a brother of Charles
Dickens, the novelist, committed suicide to-day.

FROM GEORGIA.

Augusta, Dec. 27.—Gabriel Martin
and two maiden sisters, residing in
Columbia county, were robbed and mur-
dered on Thursday night, and their
house was burned and they with it.

HONESTY is the
Best Policy.

I have many old debts due me. Some
may not be able to pay, but some others
can pay. An honest man will pay if
he can, no matter what the laws may
be, or whether there is any law to
enforce. I call on all then, who
owe me old debts, and who can possibly
do so, to make them out. I have not
been hard with you, and do not wish to
be so, but I need my money. Then do
your duty in the matter. A good name
is better than gold.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.
Jan. 1, 1869.

BRING YOUR
LOOSE COTTON
To **WOODWARD & SON.**

Christmas has Come.

All persons indebted to the firm of
J. H. Carroll & Co. are earnestly re-
quested to come forward and pay up.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received and for sale at wholesale
and retail by
J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
Dec. 26.

J. M. CARROLL & CO.

A RE new receiving a lot of New Goods,
which they will sell cheap for cash,
consigning to
CASSIMERE, HEAVY WOLLS
ALPINE, TENN PLAIDS.
LY. JEANS.

A large lot of **BROWN DOMESTIC**,
which from the Factors very low, which
they will sell very low.

ALSO A LOT OF
Sugar, Cheese, Oysters,
Coffee, Cakes, Biscuits,
Soda Crackers, Fruit Cakes,
Lard, etc., etc.

In fact every thing that is usually kept in
this market for sale. We invite the public
to call and examine the Goods for themselves
and see how low they can be bought.
Jacksonville, Jan. 2, 1869.

A NEW START
WITH THE
New Year.

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.
Inform the public, that they have now
on hand a large and varied stock of
CONFECTIONARIES,
PROVISIONS,
Fruits, Spices, &c.

And will keep their stock full and com-
plete, and sell at prices as cheap as the
CHEAPEST.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal
patronage heretofore bestowed, with the as-
surance that no effort will be un-
der their part to merit it, and give the most per-
fect satisfaction.

They will continue to transact a general
COMMISSION BUSINESS
And as heretofore, ship COTTON for Plant-
ers to any market desired, charging no com-
mission, and only 25 per cent for freight.
Jacksonville, Jan. 2, 1869.

G. SNOW & CO.

DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
JAN. 1, 1869. **OXFORD, ALA.**

SELMER, ROMER & DALTON R. E.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Thursday, November 19th,
1868, and further notices, trains of this road
will pass Jacksonville, as follows:
Main Train Northward at 7:45 A. M.
at Jacksonville at 11:26 A. M.
at Jacksonville at 1:50 P. M.
at Jacksonville at 4:50 P. M.
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The correspondent of the Louisville Courier telegraphs from Washington: "Gen. Meade will allow a revision to be made, but it will be to have honest registers, and require the names of about twenty-five thousand negroes to be stricken off, as they were not entitled to vote. Under this rule it is believed the whites will defeat the negro constitution by twelve thousand majority."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is confidently stated that five Supreme Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts in a case daily expected to come up.

JACKSONVILLE MORGAN.—This excellent house, now under the management of Mr. J. D. HAMMOND, is open for the reception of travellers and boarders. Mr. H. has proven himself competent, accommodating, and attentive to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. His terms are as moderate as any other in the country, and we doubt not will fully sustain his well deserved popularity. See advertisement.

The reader will please give currency to the following notice.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose addressing the Freedmen of this County upon the situation and their best interest, at the Court House, at 12 M. on Wednesday the 22d inst. and respectfully invite them to come and hear me. My hope is to say something that will benefit them—others may also speak. M. J. TURNLEY.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC Public Meeting

IN JACKSONVILLE, On January 8th, 1868.

Agreeably to previous notice, notwithstanding the almost incessant rain of several previous days, and the inclemency of the morning, a large number of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Calhoun County, assembled at the court house in Jacksonville, on Wednesday last.

The meeting was called, to order by Hon. T. A. Walker, and on motion, Col. J. R. Clark was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. F. Grant and G. I. Turnley, Esqs. Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen, being representatives from every Precinct in the County, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit:

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, J. H. Caldwell, M. J. Turnley, John D. Hoke, E. T. Read, Benj. Nabors, B. D. Turner, J. W. Ledbetter, Silas Robertson, D. P. Gunnels, Samuel Morgan, J. L. Mattison, Joseph C. McAuley, Isaac N. Ford, Geo. Burns, Dr. Wm. Kerr, D. Hoke, D. S. Black, J. G. Bice, J. M. Sheid, Calvin Watson, Jacob Whisenant, John B. Cunningham, John Watson, Thos. E. Ritchey, Wm. Scott, Warren Harris, George Pool, David Siebers, L. W. Cannon, J. W. Whatley, Theodore Turk, A. Wight, A. J. H. Borders, D. P. Williams, James Crook, Wm. Landers, J. W. White-side, J. J. Robertson.

The committee retired for a short time for consultation—while absent, the Hon. T. A. Walker, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in some forcible, cogent and appropriate remarks in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, which were listened to with earnest attention and frequently applauded.

The Committee on their return turn reported that they had cordially, heartily and unanimously re-affirmed and adopted the admirable resolutions and address of the White Men's Meeting of Dallas County, and submitted them to the meeting. They were then read by Gen. Wm. H. Forney, Chairman of the committee, and upon motion unanimously adopted by the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that the time has arrived when it would be criminal in the white men of Alabama to remain inactive, or to fail to use all peaceable and just means to arrest the evils with which our whole people are threatened, and wishing to preserve the institutions of our fathers, maintain the supremacy of law, insure peace and advance the common good, and in view of these important objects, to secure concert of action and united counsels, We, a portion of the people of Dallas county,

Resolve, I. That we renew our pledges of fealty to the government of the United States and reaffirm our submission to the results of the late war and our desire to see the Union restored in its integrity throughout the South, and a permanent State Government establishment in Alabama, republican in form and congenial to American institutions.

II. That these institutions are, in spirit and form, the product of the wisdom and sagacity of white men, and designed for the maintenance and preservation of the ascendancy of the white race in the political affairs of this country. That the Government of the United States is a white man's government, and that white men ought to rule America.

III. That the negro is unfit for the offices of government. That he has never achieved civilization or shown himself capable of controlling or directing the public affairs of a State or nation, and that as the right of suffrage is the fountain from which flows all political power in this government, he should not be invested with that privilege.

IV. That the freedmen should be fully protected by the laws, and in the Courts of the country, they should have justice administered by the same rules that it is measured to white men. That in person, property, liberty and character, every right should be asserted and every wrong redressed. That neither by race, cultivation, education or habits are they prepared for the prudent or wise exercise of high political privileges, and that they should not be conferred upon them.

V. That we protest against any pretended laws or military orders which assume to fasten upon the courts of this State negro officers and negro jurymen, as an unwarranted interference with our rights, and uncalculated for and unauthorized infringement of the laws of our State, and destructive of the right of trial by jury.

VI. That we are opposed to the Constitution framed by the late pretended Convention of the people of Alabama, at Montgomery, because,

1st, It takes from the white people the control of the State government and gives it to the negro.

2d, It takes all political power from the superior and intelligent race and gives it to the inferior and ignorant race.

3d, The result of its adoption will be to fill the offices of the State with men who, for the sake of office, have apostatized from the very blood that courses in their veins, or with irresponsible, and for the most part, abandoned adventurers, who have no permanent home and no abiding interest in Alabama.

4th, It proposes a State government so enormous in its expenditures and so burdensome in taxation, as that its adoption will crush every material interest, make our lands valueless, destroy the agricultural labor of the country, oppress all, starve the poor, and flood the land with indolence and poverty and famine and vice and crime.

5th, It disfranchises by the oath which it requires, nineteen-twentieths of the white men of Alabama.

6th, It requires every voter to swear not only that he is in favor of negro equality now, but that he always will be in favor of it.

7th, It makes that most valued of all rights to an American freeman—the right of suffrage—depend not upon principle, but upon political opinion. If a Radical, a man has the right to vote, if not a Radical he has no right to vote.

8th, It takes from us the right of "trial by a jury of our peers."

9th, It is in defiance of the laws of nature which have made the white man the superior, and the negro the inferior. It is an insult to the intelligence of the age, a libel upon its civilization, a stain upon the name of American, an absurdity which will incur the ridicule, the contempt, the pity of the civilized world.

10th, It will fasten a moral gangrene upon the nation, which will rapidly extend to other parts, and will infect and corrupt and destroy the Republic.

11th, The principles involved in it, extended and established in the other Southern States, will form a consolidated political body which, acting as a unit, will hold the balance of power, and through the general Government, will subject the people of the United States to the domination of the negro.

12th, Its adoption will be a move backward from religion and civilization to superstition and barbarism; from the Constitution and Laws to anarchy and despotism; from the high auspices of the Caucasian to the low prestige of the African. Its policy will make Alabama and the other Southern States African provinces.

With these startling and terrible consequences before us, we feel that we should be recreant to all sense of duty, to every manly impulse, to fail to oppose it for the common good of the people of our State, and of the United States. We oppose it to avoid incalculable mischief to all the people of Alabama, both white and black. We oppose it to prevent great injury to the whites, and to avert destruction from the blacks.

In this opposition, so reasonable and just, and necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States, as well as the people of Alabama, we invoke the sympathy of the wise, and the good, and the patriotic people of the North and West. To them we appeal, in the great and perilous issues impending over us and the country. From them alone can we obtain relief. For ourselves, we will do our duty by all the moral means in our power; we will work faithfully to escape the evils that hang over us; and if they must come, we will bear them for the time with patience and with fortitude, sustained by the hope and the belief, that through the mighty agency of the intelligent voting people of the North and West our day of deliverance will soon come.

We inaugurate this movement on the part of the white people of Dallas county.

to any part of the population, nor from any indisposition to give to them any right which will conduce to their advancement and the common good. We are their real and their true friends; we regard their interest and our interest as consistent & identical. If we prosper, they prosper. If all prosper, then we shall be a harmonious, and contented, and happy people. We only object to conferring upon them privileges which they know not how to use, and imposing upon them responsibilities which they know not how to fill.

We object to putting them into positions devolving on their duties which they cannot discharge, and where their failure will injure the whole community, and recoil with crushing power upon themselves, which, by making their incompetency both conspicuous and injurious, will add increased offensiveness to the prejudice of race and of color, and in a few years make them the victims of the delusion which injudicious or pretended friends are now practising upon them.

We are aware that we will be misrepresented and misunderstood. That the action of this meeting will, by some, be attributed to feelings of hostility to the black man and unfriendliness to the people of the North.

We of the South have been misrepresented in the past (in spirit) we are rebels still. "That we did not wish Northern men to come among us." "That they would not be safe in coming here." That the reception to be met with by them at the South would be that of a suppressed aversion or cold disdain, or open violence.

We assert that these statements are false. We ask the people of the North to remember that these are the promulgations of a partisan press, interested in preventing a harmonious reunion of the white men of the North and of the South, and we invite you to come and see and know for yourselves. We assure you kind and courteous treatment; with the frankness and the unreserve which has ever marked Southern hospitality, we will extend to you a cordial welcome. We want men of virtue, men of honor, men of skill, of industry, of energy, of capital. Here is to be found the most profitable investment for capital, the largest inducements to enterprise, the richest rewards for industry, the highest premium for skill and experience in arts and in agriculture. Our soil teems with undeveloped treasures; the earth with inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. Come and aid us in bringing them to light and life. Leave your icebound clime and come where now, even in mid winter, the fragrance of the violet perfumes the air, and the roses bloom, (where the working season is all the year round) Come, and beneath the genial glow of our Southern sun, all prejudice will dissolve and sectional antipathies disappear, and the men of the North and South, mingling harmoniously together, will justly and wisely maintain, and honorably and proudly assert the supremacy of their race who, in all climes, and in all ages, have been the standard-bearers of civilization, whose hands have ever swayed the sceptre of dominion, and on whose brow has been ever stamped the signet of superiority.

Do you doubt us? Look to the history of the last two years. Since the day that our armies surrendered and our people pledged their honor to the compact of submission, throughout the South there has been no act of hostility to the Government of the United States. We have been taxed without representation. We have seen a military despotism established over us. We have seen our laws set aside at the pleasure of a military commander. We have seen our civil officers, the most worthy and unexceptionable, deposed, and in some instances thieves put in their places. We have seen the black man instigated to rapine and violence. We have seen midnight meetings of armed black leaguers in many parts of our country. We have seen our labor demoralized by political swindlers and cheats, we have seen our people beggared and our land made desolate—but still we have stood steadfast and true to the covenant we have made. Youth has learned to check the fiery impulses of its impassioned spirit, manhood to repress its natural and just indignation, age has stifled the inspirations and the promptings of those holy memories that carry it back to the dawn of American freedom and American greatness, all these are hushed at the stern bidding of our plighted faith, that we will true allegiance bear to the government of the United States—and with the same unfaltering integrity we will bear yet longer, and suffer more till the knowledge of our wrongs and the evils we endure shall penetrate the veil which prejudice and falsehood have raised between us and the justice and magnanimity of the people of the North and West. Before this panel of our peers—before this grand jury of American freemen, we present our cause—the cause of constitutional liberty in America—a cause worthy of the august tribunal to which we submit it—a cause which involves the life of the South and the fate of the nation.—Render such a verdict as becomes the descendants of the men who framed the Constitution; such a verdict as will be worthy the countrymen of Washington.

Col. J. H. Caldwell and Hon. M. J. Turnley then addressed the meeting in a pointed, forcible and eloquent manner, which was well received and heartily approved and applauded by the audience.

Col. Caldwell then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on the 20th inst. at this place.

A Conservative Club was then formed; and T. A. Walker elected a Delegate from this County, to meet the Executive Committee in Montgomery.

The Jacksonville Republican, National Intelligencer, and all other papers, feeling disposed, were requested to publish these proceedings.

Meeting adjourned to 20th inst.

J. R. CLARK, Chm.

J. F. GRANT, Secs.

G. I. TURNLEY, Secs.

Public Speaking in Calhoun County

At the following times and places, by several speakers. Every person is invited to attend. Come one, come all and hear the new Constitution read and expounded, and the cause of the white man vindicated.

On Saturday 25th day of January, 1868, at Cross Plains, White Plains, Oxford and Alexandria—all on the same day, several speakers at each place.

On Friday, Jan. 31, at Peck's Hill—At Francis' Store, Sulphur Springs beat—Judge T. A. Walker and other speakers will be present.

Washington,

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Developments within the past few days prove that Gen. Grant's friends are playing a deep game for the Presidential stake.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

It is charged that in the event of a split in the convention, and Chase should be the candidate for the Radicals, that Grant's friends in Congress, will not allow the Southern States to be restored. The probability is, that under the reconstruction laws, all those States would vote for Chase. Such, in effect, were the remarks made to-day by a prominent friend of Gen. Grant. Thus it appears, the restoration of those States depends solely upon the use that can be made of them politically.

THE REMOVAL OF POPE AND SWAYNE.

The removal of Gen. Pope and Swayne is denounced bitterly by the Radicals, who claim it as corroborative evidence of the President's determination to usurp the legislative functions of Congress. Grant, however, is said to have approved of it.

MEADE'S POSITION.

General Meade is in full accord with the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

Democrats express the opinion that the President means aggressive action hereafter with Congress, and believe he will not allow the South to be Africanized if it can be averted by Executive powers.

CABLE SUMMARY.

The Fenian headquarters at Paris has been discovered and important documents captured and sent to England.

The recent diplomatic consultation at St. Petersburg has a warlike significance.

The Roman conference is abandoned.

The Sultan protests to Napoleon against Russian agents endeavoring to excite revolt among his Christian subjects.

Austrian dispatches from Alexandria state that, Theodore having yielded, the Abyssinian expedition is suspended.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Bullock's message says:

"Let us hear no more of confiscation and attitudinizing for the Southern masses. Let us make an end of libelous and unfriendly legislation, and while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to equality of rights as speedily as is consistent with the national safety."

He concludes a long eulogy of Grant with strong expressions regarding his fitness for the Presidency.

The Shooting of Busted.

From the Mobile Register.]

Judge Busted, of the U. S. District Court, was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked and shot yesterday by Mr. L. V. B. Martin, District Attorney. From eye witnesses we gather the following regarding the immediate circumstances of the shooting.

About half past nine yesterday morning Judge Busted crossed the street directly from the Battle House towards the Customhouse. Mr. Martin was standing in front of one of the granite blocks at the southern entrance of the Customhouse, facing the street, and as Judge Busted placed his foot upon the curbstone of the sidewalk, Martin leveled a revolver and fired at him, the ball striking just below the breastbone and knocking him down. He fell backward, outward of the pavement, with one foot lying thereon, and Martin then advanced and deliberately fired two more shots, one of them striking the right leg below the knee and passing up into the thigh, several inches above the knee, whence it was afterwards extracted by the surgeons.

* * * * *

The cause of this murderous assault

was not investigated and made public.

Judge Busted is a sworn enemy to the monstrous corruptions in office with which this country is cursed. He has proved it, and was proceeding to prove it in the most emphatic manner; whatever may have been said or printed about his public history, nobody can deny that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Martin for malfeasance in office. We know nothing, at present, of its specifications. It seems that he attributed it to Judge Busted, and has been heard to make dire threats against him. After being arrested, in fact, he exhibited no contrition for the cruel deed, and said that he had some time ago, warned Judge Busted to arm and defend himself. To a question whether he desired to make any statement to the public, he replied that he did not, at present.

We charge our friends at the North to see to it that the odium of this wretched and cowardly deed is not cast upon the people of Mobile, nor attributed to any malevolent spirit prevailing among the Southern people. Its perpetrator is not us. He may be a Southern born man, but he belongs to the class known here as Southern renegades. He is a Radical.

Just before going to press we learn that Judge Busted's condition is considered by his physician highly favorable. His pulse is strong and regular, and he suffers very little pain from his wounds.

A LESSON FOR SOUTHERN RADICALS.

"The Hungarian traitor Gorgey was recently hooted out of the visitors gallery at the chamber in Pesth. He returned to his lodgings, where he was subsequently regaled with a chairvair under his window."

We find the above paragraph in one of our exchanges. The lesson it teaches should not be lost upon Southern radicals.

The South ran man who now sells himself to the enemies of his section and of his race, and for the sake of money or office or the rewards of power in any shape, joins in the attempt to convert his State into a barbaric province under negro control and rule, is guilty of treason so dark a hue that the crime of the Hungarian traitor compared with it seems respectable, and as he is now shunned and detested and loathed by his white countrymen of this section, so he will soon be hated and abhorred in every white community on the face of the earth.

Gorgey is treated in Austria, to whose sovereign he sold his countrymen—tolerated by the Austrians because his crime was committed in behalf of their country; but no Hungarian will ever pronounce his name except to couple it with a curse.

But the crime of the Southern man who is selling and abetting carpet bag adventurers and free negroes and political gamblers at Washington to overthrow the republican governments of our fathers in the Southern States, and erect upon their ruins monarchic despotisms to be controlled solely by an inferior race, is a crime against the white race the world over; and when the madness of this self-hatred shall have passed away, one guilty of this monstrous offence can hide his infamy only in the heart of some African kingdom where no adventurous traveller will ever follow, and where no ray of intelligence will ever penetrate.—Sel. Messenger.

God Bless the President!

In behalf, says the Macon Messenger, of the men, women, and children of the white race of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and of all lovers of the country & its Constitution in every nook and corner of this broad land, we thank President Johnson for the order elsewhere to be found removing John Pope from the position he has so wantonly, meanly, and persistently used to oppress and degrade a defenceless people. It is a vindication of the position and declaration of the Conservatives, not only of Georgia, but of the Union. It gives some assurance that the Right will not be bound, in the coming struggle, hand and foot, and laid helpless at the feet of Force and Fraud. It will insure to the friends of free government in these States, an equal chance with its enemies. It will lift up the hearts and strengthen the hands of all who reverence Law and Order. It is a deadly thrust at the foul schemes of negro domination.

It teaches the good, the virtuous, & the respectable, that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and thunders in the ears of the wicked and vicious, the betrayers of their fellow-citizens, the infamous hosts who thrive and fatten on their country's ruin, that justice still lives, and that their crimes cannot at any time escape punishment. It is a death blow to the unscrupulous horde of place hunters and plunderers, the scoundrels, rascals, and adventurers who fight under the banner of Brown and his lieutenant.

In Gen. George G. Meade, the country recognizes a gentleman and soldier of the blue and white pattern. His reputation is as stainless as Pope's is tainted. He fought us like a soldier, and has never, so far as we know, used his power to oppress or traduce. For this Christmas present—although a day or two late—we again thank the President with all the heartiness that a grateful people can feel.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, Col. Wager Swayne is soon to be ordered to the plains on duty against the Indians. Poor Wager!

ARE WE A NATION.

To the pompous question with which Sumner introduced his political harangue to the Western people, the Indianapolis Herald replies:

"We are a nation in which more than one-half the subjects are denounced as traitors to the Government by the remaining minority—a nation in which the head of the Government professes to derive its powers from the consent of the governed, and yet governs one-half its territory without such consent—a nation which mobs its President—a nation which supports a freedman's bureau—a nation which gives the franchise to a debased and ignorant race in one section, and denies them the same favor in another—a nation which grinds one section to powder between the upper & nether millstones of partisan hate—a nation which defies John Brown, and would hang Jefferson Davis on a four apple tree—a nation in which the widow of a late lamented President hawks the fruits of shameless bribery and corruption through the streets of New York, and threatens to equal if somebody doesn't come down with the dust. Not to put too fine a point on it, & without the least intimation of being profane we might say we are a h—l of a nation, or will be, if Mr. Sumner and his school of patriots are allowed to run the machine much longer."

SWORD, TORCH AND COMPASS—"The sword to kill, the torch to burn, and the compass to divide out the beautiful Lands of the South." This is the emphatic language used against a Southern people. Shall we calmly submit & permit those making use of such language to prescribe and prepare all our Pills, Bitters, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, Cough Syrups, Chills Medicines, &c., at a time when better Medicines are prepared and offered by our own "Physic and his?" The "Great Southern Preparation" are made in the South & embrace a class of select family medicines. See advertisement.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge,) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

42 Cedar Street, New York.

INFORMATION.

Let mention guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or hairless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

825 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET, Atlanta Georgia. WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

EL. L. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

SPUN COTTON, FOR SALE, At Wholesale and Retail, BY E. L. WOODWARD.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker, CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons. Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers, at corresponding reasonable rates. S. D. McCLELLAN. Jan. 4, 1868.

No Advance. FROM some cause a wrong impression has been made upon some minds in relation to the price of Tuition in the Female Academy. There is no advance in tuition for 1868, but the first term of school is to continue six months instead of five. The price stands still at \$3 to \$6 per month. The friends of the Female Academy will please notice the very liberal deduction to be made in favor of all who will pay monthly or quarterly. Jan. 4, '68. I. F. F. N. B.

SILVER RUN, Ala. Nov. 20th.
Mr. Editor:

Through your columns permit me to make a few suggestions concerning fruit, its health and culture.

True, some persons, and even physicians say we must not eat much ripe fruit during the sickly season. You know men differ in their views. I set out upon the subject of good ripe fruit. If it is good of course it is palatable, yet that does not make it healthy; its being ripe and good has nothing to do with the direction. The Good One introduced it in the world for man's use, (not a nurse) precisely at the best time to promote man's health. Who can say that those nice, melting and delicious pears found in our nurseries are not healthy?

Just go over to Mr. R. R. Hurdley's who has two thousand trees in one orchard. Say they are unhealthy, that excellent and clever man would think one crazy, and so would I.

Take a good ripe peach in its season, what is more delicious, and then what can be more refreshing to the system, giving tone to the digestive organs and to the bowels. Some physicians give their typhoid patients ripe peaches and ripe grapes, because it revives the salutary glands, and has a tendency to restore the necessary healthful fluids.

Fruits, good ripe fruits are healthy, because the Good One has made them to ripen precisely at the time the system most needs them, and after all the healthfulness connected with good ripe fruit. How exceedingly pleasant are such fruits. From May to November, the strawberries, the raspberries, the plums, the early June pear, the peach, all along till the 1st of November. If the people were just supplied, our general health would be better. Now these supplies can be had at all the nurseries. By little care and but little trouble, any of us can have a plenty of good fruits ordinary seasons all Summer. For one sir, I believe, that if all persons generally were to eat a plenty of good ripe fruits, such persons would seldom if ever have a chill, or bilious fever. The very life giving juices of the dwarf pear, and ripe peach, have a tendency to drive off biliousness and dyspeptic inclinations. And while the stomach & bowels are right, who could have such diseases? Again these fruits dried, in the winter time what is more healthful. The time has come when we have of necessity to eat less meat, supply its place in summer with good ripe fruit, & in winter with dried fruits, always on our table in some shape, who can question that our people would be more healthy. Connected with all this excellence is the magnificent deliciousness to the appetite and feelings in partaking. Now taking all together, who will deny themselves the privilege of a good orchard?

Some people have fears about the prosperity of grape vines in this country. I think the difficulty lies in the kinds, and way vines are planted and pruned. Instance—the Isabella grape bears well about one season in five. On level land will not pay. The Catawba and Devereaux and Scuppernon have done well for me, ever this year have borne finely, and sell in Talladega or Selma at fifty cents per pound. It is perfectly unnatural to dig ditches two or three feet deep to plant a grape cutting. Dig up one of these plants one or two years old, at the bottom end of said cutting grows a few roots as long as your finger, from two to six inches of the surface of the ground grows two or three long thrifty roots, nourishing the plant. Look all over these hills and valleys, and wherever they are permitted to grow wild. Dig one up and see like the sturdy oak and pine, more of the roots (except the tap root) are not very distant from the surface of the ground. Dig up that plant placed two feet in the ground, and below eight inches, it is shiny and forbidding to the touch. Is there any health in such a vine? Nature plants the vine and oak on top of the ground and gives strength to penetrate the hardest soil to its proper depth. The fumes of the earth, and gasses produced by the sun-light, warmth and rain, entwine about the plants, and infuse vegetation and power of growth, but not below this proper element. Who is right Mr. Editor, nature or the people? Again, some say prune vines when they bleed, and let the frost run out; strange vegetation. Nature has started vegetation in the vine, preparing it for fruit, and we bleed it contrary to nature. If I desired my vines not to produce a grape, that is the course I would pursue. If I wanted them to rot, I would trim them and let them bleed. Now sir, taking nature as our guide, the best time to trim fruit trees and prune grape vines, is just as the leaves have fallen. Nature has done its office for the growth of that tree or vine for that season; and by coldest weather the cut or wound will be healed over in a great degree. The old habit was to prune in the Spring and then around the wound grow out many little twigs, all to cut off again. If trimmed when leaves fall off, no little twigs grow next Spring round the roots. Which is best?

Yours truly, S. G. JENKINS.

The losses by fire in St. Louis for the past year amounted to \$2,787,800, on which there was an insurance of \$1,788,026. The chief loss was by the burning of the Lindell hotel in March last.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

A CONTRAST.

What a striking contrast does the action of Mr. Cooper, as shown by the subjoined card from the Opelika Recorder, present, when compared with the course of those white men who for the sake of office or other personal benefit affiliate with the negro party in Alabama.

He, with true nobility of soul, refuses to accept the benefit whenever the implication of dishonor may by possibility attach to it, while they not only accept the bribe, but on bended knee, and with eyes blinded with tears of repentance for the only noble deeds they ever did, beg and supplicate for it and show themselves ready to be willing instruments for working oppression and fastening tyranny upon the necks of their fellow citizens.

From all such may the good Lord in mercy deliver us.—Selma Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having appeared in the list sent to Congress by the Convention for the removal of political disabilities, I take occasion to say that the same was done without my approval, consent or knowledge, and that I do not affiliate or sympathize with that Convention, nor can I support the Constitution it has framed.

In supporting John C. Meadors for the Convention I was actuated by motives of a personal nature and my confidence in his patriotism. This confidence he has still further deserved by his manly protest against the work of that Convention. A. A. COOPER.

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention; and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. In Georgia the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. Pope. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both conventions have been extremely straitened for want of means, and black as well as white delegates have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to pay their way. It is a curious spectacle.—N. Y. Times

A Washington telegram says that General Meade is expected by the administration to pursue the same policy that Hancock has inaugurated in Louisiana.

The effects of Reconstruction.—The New York World publishes nearly eight columns of letters from its Southern correspondents, giving details of the ruin, despair, poverty and lawlessness which the radical conspiracy to curse that section with negro domination has already visited upon a once fertile and prosperous country. These shocking accounts of the effect of negro domination, brutality and savagery show that Russia has not visited upon Poland, nor Turkey upon its rebels, such merciless punishment as radicalism has inflicted upon the Cotton States. The refusal and brutal cruelty of making the brutal slaves of yesterday the masters of to-day, has been followed by consequences as fatal and speedy as those which ensue from administering deadly poisons. In some sections of the South, the negroes have taken to the woods as outlaws and banded together for the destruction of property. In others they have collected armies of eight hundred armed desperadoes, and are threatening towns with sack and rapine. Everywhere they are fully armed, and under the control of insensitivities who drive them as they would sheep or oxen.

An Inducement.

J. M. CARROLL, west side of the public square has on hand, Spades, long handled Shovels and Chopping Axes of superior quality at greatly reduced prices—and is also offering his stock of DRY GOODS at extremely low figures for Cash. Those wishing cheap goods would do well to call, examine and price his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.—Every dime saved is a dime made.

Look Here!

The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay; the time is not. To be candid, I am impatient.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.

Jan. 11, 1868.

LONGSTREET ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Male and Female School.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

First Class	\$10 00
2nd "	15 00
3rd "	20 00
4th "	25 00
Music	20 00
Contingent fund	2 00

Board can be had in good families from \$10 00 to 12 00 per month.

B. G. RAGAN, Principal.
H. M. EVANS, Assistant.

January 11th, 1868.

THE OLD

"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

BY J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the traveling public and citizens of this Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished with take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.

J. D. HAMMOND.

Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Joseph Lloyd, dec. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 29th day of October, 1867. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediately to me.

Geo. W. LOYD, Adm.

Jan. 11, 1868.

New Prints, DOMESTICS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Just Received,

Which I desire to sell for Cash.

E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 26, 1867.

"Why Dont You" CALL AND GET A

New Cloak!

We have them of the latest styles at \$5 to \$25.

NEW STORE

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1868.

Portrait PAINTING.

Mrs. A. T. FORGUE.

Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Vest, and Full Length. She will colour in water, oil, and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.

Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitford, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 505, Room 3, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.

N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, ENG.

The Spring Session of 1868

will commence on the first Monday in February.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced.

Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition	\$30 00
Music—Vocal	2 00
" on Piano (with use of Instrument)	30 00
Incidental	2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.

Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.

April 29, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,
(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant,

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarding promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

Feb. 16, 1867—dt.

ABNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR

AND Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended him, he again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c. Will advance Baggings & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.

Aug 5th, 1867.

Woolsey, Walker, & Co. COTTON FACTORS

AND Commission Merchants,

SELMA AND MOBILE.

Are prepared to advance Baggings, Rope, Ties, Supplies & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE.

Sept. 7, 1867.—3m.

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 23d, 1868, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal,

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructress in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantial embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class	\$18 00
2nd "	24 00
3rd "	30 00
4th "	36 00

Music on Piano, Extra, including use of Instrument

 French, Extra | 36 00 || Contingent Fund | 12 00 |
| Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks | 2 00 |

same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or in advance.

Pupils will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian influences are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS,

A. ADAMS,

B. C. WALKER,

J. P. PRYETT,

N. J. TURNLEY,

L. W. CANNON,

W. H. FLEMING,

A. WOODS,

J. T. ASHBY,

W. H. FORNEY.

Dec. 7, 1867.

J. A. CURRY, J. H. AUNSPAUGH, J. A. CURRY & CO. COTTON FACTORS

AND Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

We will make advances on Cotton and furnish Baggings and Rope to all who favor us with their patronage.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Aug. 24, 1867.—6m.

J. G. BELL & BRO., COTTON FACTORS

AND Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Sept. 8, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Under present regulations, parties can obtain Permits from Assessors to ship cotton from one District to another, without preparing the tax, by consigning the cotton to the Collector of District to which cotton is shipped.

I will pay the tax on all cotton thus consigned to "C. B. Andrews," Collector, Selma, Ala., if so instructed by consignors.

Messrs. Smith & Riddle, Oxford, will store and ship all cotton consigned to me from that depot free of charge to shippers.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Selma, Oct. 21, 1867.

T. FRED WYNN, Jacksonville.

New Store—

The greatest at sonville is the ne

JUST RECEIVED AND

T. F. WYNN

LE NO. 1606

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

And in fact every thing usually found in New York, and possessing the advantage of advantage of every decline in prices.

CLAIM.—Mr. Charles L. can keep our Stock constantly replenished, of Alexandria, has FIGURES. Being determined to spy by a Washington lawyer friends and the public generally with a through his agent, Mrs. one hundred million dol-

Our Terms are Exclusive real estate in that city, claimed to belong to as on it some of the most valuable property in the at, including the Treasury ayette Square, President's mnd, and all the large ddings within the circum- nile around the President's andria Journal.

—We may judge a or by what he loves—what If a person manifests de- rid objects—the vulgar

INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and or by what he loves—what side of the public square, a large, varied

NEW C

CONFEE

AND PROUT

HORN & J.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Kails, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, Mackerel, Oysters and Sardines, Fruits and Confectionaries.

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. We intend to keep our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and extensive sales to be enabled to sell low.

We will EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Terms CASH, where exchange is not made.

Our establishment being a convenient desideratum, long needed and desired by the citizens of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, which will mutually benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.

Call in and examine our stock—and buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS & PLANTERS!

ABSOLUTE necessity in times gone by, forced you to purchase an occasional supply of such medicines as might be administered to the various members of your family by yourselves, without the aid of a Physician.

Various purgative Pills, Cough Mixtures, Chill Medicines, Diarrhoea Compounds, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, and many other articles, have been recommended for you at a enormous stand-point, and in many cases, those who prepared them knew nothing about the treatment of diseases in any climate, and in the absence of better compounds, they in many instances, met with your A P P R O V I N G S M I L E S.

Now, gentlemen, by your assistance and your influence, which we intend to MERIT, we wish to effect a slight change in the programme, and so long as we give satisfaction shall hope to be the recipients of public patronage. Our plan is, that the

Medical Profession,

Those who are experienced in Southern treatment, and have been and are in every respect identified with the southern people, and who are known and acknowledged as such, shall, as far as possible, manufacture & supply that demand, "thus enabling every family to procure at all times, a class of Medicines, that are likely to give, by far, more satisfaction than that prepared in a locality where diseases are treated differently. We are well aware that there will be arrayed against us an army of

Northern Nostrum Venders,

Who are making every appeal that imagination can invent, in order to win the confidence of the southern people; but we are determined to be REPRESENTED in the matter, and call upon the people to decide.

There are three members composing our firm, all graduated and experienced southern Physicians, and with all our ability and experience we have prepared and now offer you a class of

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Not secrets nor patents, which we think are honestly required by every farmer, planter & family throughout the southern country, and assortment of GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDIES should be in every house.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S English Female Bitters,

Is a powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator, and is just the Medicine so much needed by the female community, both old and young, throughout the South. It relieves all irregularities, removes obstructions, cures painful or suppressed Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Chlorosis, Hysterics, Palpitation of the Heart, and all that class of complaints peculiar to females. It restores, arouses and invigorates the womb, thereby inducing regularity and health.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S KING OF CHILLS

Absolutely cleanses your stomach, argues your liver, opens the bowels, carries off the bile, makes quick and permanent cures, never affects the head, nerves, or ears, gives tone to the system, and can be administered to infants. It cures all forms of Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Billious Fever, Congestive Chills, Dumb Chills, and no family should be without it.

CHILLS AND FEVER can be permanently cured, whether of recent or long standing, do not shake any longer, get a bottle and be cured.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S ANYGOALINE PECTORAL.

A scientific preparation for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hooping Cough, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, Dry Cough, Pain in the side, Tightness in the Chest, Influenza, Spitting of Blood, and for all other Lung Affections. It immediately loos-

ens the phlegm, relieves the cough and pain, promotes free expectoration, and soothes and quiets the troubled nervous system, enabling them to sleep at night. Price \$1 00.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S Fluid Extract Bearberry, Cubebs & Buchu FOR THE KIDNEYS.

For all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, whether affecting old or young, male or female; for gravel, urinary deposits of all kinds, retention of urine, frequent inclination and pain in micturating, pain in small of the back, and all those troublesome symptoms arising from excess, effects of a long indiscretion or habits of dissipation. Gleet, Leucorrhoea, civil foreboding, melancholy, sleepless nights, nervousness, etc., can be cured by using this medicinal compound. Large bottles \$1 00.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD Must be purified by using DROMGOOLE & CO.'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

Which will immediately eradicate all impurities of the Blood, Constitutional Derangements, skin Diseases and Eruptions, Scrofula, Camp Itch, Tetter, Scurvy, Ringworm, Syphilis, and all Syphilitic Diseases, Effects of Mercury, Tumors, Boils, old Ulcers and

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1868.

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier telegraphs from Washington:

"Gen. Meade will allow a revision to be made, but it will be to have honest registers, and require the names of about twenty-five thousand negroes to be struck off, as they were not entitled to vote. Under this rule it is believed the whites will defeat the negro constitution by twelve thousand majority."

Washington, Jan. 8.—It is confidently stated that five Supreme Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts in a case daily expected to come up.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.—This excellent house, now under the management of Mr. J. D. HAMMOND, is open for the reception of travellers and boarders. Mr. H. has proven himself competent, accommodating, and attentive to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. His terms are as moderate as any other in the city, and we doubt not will fully sustain his well deserved popularity. See advertisement.

The reader will please give currency to the following notice.

Mr. Editor:—I propose addressing the Freedmen of this County upon the situation and their best interest, at the Court House, at 12 M. on Wednesday the 22d inst. and respectfully invite them to come and hear me. My hope is to say something that will benefit them—others may also speak.

M. J. TURNLEY.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC Public Meeting

IN JACKSONVILLE,

On January 8th, 1868.

Agreeably to previous notice, notwithstanding the almost incessant rain of several previous days, and the inclemency of the morning, a large number of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Calhoun County, assembled at the court house in Jacksonville, on Wednesday last.

The meeting was called, to order by Hon. T. A. Walker, and on motion, Col. J. R. Clark was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. F. Grant and G. I. Turnley, Esqs. Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen, being representatives from every Precinct in the County, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit:

Gen. Wm. H. Forney; J. H. Caldwell, M. J. Turnley, John D. Hoke, E. T. Read, Benj. Nabors, B. D. Turner, J. W. Ledbetter, Silas Robertson, D. P. Gunnels, Samuel Morgan, J. L. Mattison, Joseph C. McAuley, Isaac N. Ford, Geo. Burns, Dr. Wm. Kerr, J. D. Hoke, D. S. Black, J. G. Bice, J. M. Sheid, Calvin Watson, Jacob Whiteman, John B. Cunningham, John Watson, Thos. E. Ritchey, Wm. Scott, Warren Harris, George Pool, David Siebers, L. W. Cannon, J. W. Whately, Theodore Turk, A. Wight, A. J. H. Borders, D. P. Williams, James Crook, Wm. Landers, J. W. Whiteside, J. J. Robertson.

The committee retired for a short time for consultation—while absent, the Hon. T. A. Walker, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in some forcible, cogent and appropriate remarks in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, which were listened to with earnest attention and frequently applauded.

The Committee on their return turn reported that they had cordially, heartily and unanimously re-affirmed and adopted the admirable resolutions and address of the White Men's Meeting of Dallas County, and submitted them to the meeting. They were then read by Gen. Wm. H. Forney, Chairman of the committee, and upon motion unanimously adopted by the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that the time has arrived when it would be criminal in the white men of Alabama to remain inactive, or to fail to use all peaceable and just means to arrest the evils with which our whole people are threatened, and wishing to preserve the institutions of our fathers, maintain the supremacy of law, insure peace and advance the common good, and in view of these important objects, to secure concert of action and united counsels, We, a portion of the people of Dallas county,

Resolve, I. That we renew our pledges of fealty to the government of the United States and reaffirm our submission to the results of the late war and our desire to see the Union restored in its integrity throughout the South, and a permanent State Government established in Alabama, republican in form and congenial to American institutions.

II. That these institutions are, in spirit and form, the product of the wisdom and sagacity of white men, and designed for the maintenance and preservation of the ascendancy of the white race in the political affairs of this country. That the Government of the United States is a white man's government, and that white men ought to rule America.

III. That the negro is unfit for the offices of government. That he has never achieved civilization or shown himself capable of controlling or directing the public affairs of a State or nation, and that as the right of suffrage is the fountain from which flows all political power in this government, he should not be invested with that privilege.

IV. That the freedmen should be fully protected by the laws, and in the Courts of the country, they should have justice administered by the same rules that it is measured to white men. That in person, property, liberty and character, every right should be asserted and every wrong redressed. That neither by race, cultivation, education or habits are they prepared for the prudent or wise exercise of high political privileges, and that they should not be conferred upon them.

V. That we protest against any pretended laws or military orders which assume to fasten upon the courts of this State negro officers and negro jurymen, as an unwarranted interference with our rights, and unauthorised infringement of the laws of our State, and destructive of the right of trial by jury.

VI. That we are opposed to the Constitution framed by the late pretend Convention of the people of Alabama, at Montgomery, because,

1st. It takes from the white people the control of the State government and gives it to the negro.

2d. It takes all political power from the superior and intelligent race and gives it to the inferior and ignorant race.

3d. The result of its adoption will be to fill the offices of the State with men who, for the sake of office, have apostatized from the very blood that courses in their veins, or with irresponsible, and for the most part, abandoned adventurers, who have no permanent home and no abiding interest in Alabama.

4th. It proposes a State government so enormous in its expenditures and so burdensome in taxation, as that its adoption will crush every material interest, make our lands valueless, destroy the agricultural labor of the country, oppress all, starve the poor, and flood the land with indolence and poverty and famine and vice and crime.

5th. It disfranchises by the oath which it requires, nineteen-twentieths of the white men of Alabama.

6th. It requires every voter to swear not only that he is in favor of negro equality, but that he always will be in favor of it.

7th. It makes that most valued of all rights to an American freeman—the right of suffrage—depend not upon principle, but upon political opinion. If a Radical, a man has the right to vote, if not a Radical he has no right to vote.

8th. It takes from us the right of "trial by a jury of our peers."

9th. It is in defiance of the laws of nature which have made the white man the superior, and the negro the inferior. It is an insult to the intelligence of the age, a libel upon its civilization, a stain upon the name of American, an absurdity which will incur the ridicule, the contempt, the pity of the civilized world.

10th. It will fasten a moral gangrene upon the nation, which will rapidly extend to other parts, and will infect and corrupt and destroy the Republic.

11th. The principles involved in it, extended and established in the other Southern States, will form a consolidated political body which, acting as a unit, will hold the balance of power, and through the general Government, will subject the people of the United States to the domination of the negro.

12th. Its adoption will be a move backward from religion and civilization to superstition and barbarism; from the Constitution and Laws to anarchy and despotism; from the high auspices of the Caucasian to the low prestige of the African. Its policy will make Alabama and the other Southern States African provinces.

With these startling and terrible consequences before us, we feel that we should be recreant to all sense of duty, to every manly impulse, to fail to oppose it for the common good of the people of our State, and of the United States. We oppose it to avoid incalculable mischief to all the people of Alabama, both white and black. We oppose it to prevent great injury to the whites, and to avert destruction from the blacks.

In this opposition, so reasonable and just, and necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States, as well as the people of Alabama, we invoke the sympathy of the wise, and the good, and the patriotic people of the North and West. To them we appeal, in the great and perilous issues impending over us and the country. From them alone can we obtain relief. For ourselves, we will do our duty by all the moral means in our power; we will work faithfully to escape the evils that hang over us; and if they must come, we will bear them for the time with patience and with fortitude, sustained by the hope and the belief, that through the mighty agency of the intelligent voting people of the North and West our day of deliverance will soon come.

We inaugurate this movement on the part of the white people of Dallas county,

not in any spirit of hostility to our colored population, nor from any indisposition to give to them every right which will conduce to their advancement and the common good. We are their real and their true friends; we regard their interest and our interest as consistent and identical. If we prosper, they prosper. If all prosper, then we shall be a harmonious, and contented, and happy people. We only object to conferring upon them privileges which they know not how to use, and imposing upon them responsibilities which they know not how to fill.

We object to putting them into positions involving on their duties which they cannot discharge, and where their failure will injure the whole community, and recoil with crushing power upon themselves, which, by making their incompetency both conspicuous and injurious, will add increased offensiveness to the prejudice of race and of color, and in a few years make them the victims of the delusion which injudicious or pretended friends are now practising upon them.

We are aware that we will be misrepresented and misunderstood. That the action of this meeting will by some, be attributed to feelings of hostility to the black man and unfriendliness to the people of the North.

We of the South have been misrepresented in the past (in spirit) we are rebels still. "That we did not wish Northern men to come among us," "That they would not be safe in coming here," "That the reception to be met with by them at the South would be that of illy suppressed aversion or cold disdain, or open violence."

We assert that these statements are false. We ask the people of the North to remember that these are the promulgations of a partisan press, interested in preventing a harmonious reunion of the white men of the North and of the South, and we invite you to come and see and know for yourselves. We assure you kind and courteous treatment; with the frankness and the unreserve which has ever marked Southern hospitality, we will extend to you a cordial welcome. We want men of virtue, men of honor, men of skill, of industry, of energy, of capital. Here is to be found the most profitable investment for capital, the largest inducements to enterprise, the richest rewards for industry, the highest premium for skill and experience in arts and in agriculture. Our soil teems with undeveloped treasures; the earth with inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. Come and aid us in bringing them to light and life. Leave your icebound clime and come where now, even in mid winter, the fragrance of the violet perfumes the air, and the roses bloom, (where the working season is all the year round) Come, and beneath the genial glow of our Southern sun, all prejudice will dissolve and sectional antipathies disappear, and the men of the North and South, mingling harmoniously together, will justly and wisely maintain, and honorably and proudly assert the supremacy of that race who, in all climes, and in all ages, have been the standard-bearers of civilization, whose hands have ever swayed the sceptre of dominion, and on whose brow has been ever stamped the signet of superiority.

Do you doubt us? Look to the history of the last two years. Since the day that our armies surrendered and our people pledged their honor to the compact of submission, throughout the South there has been no act of hostility to the Government of the United States. We have been taxed without representation. We have seen a military despotism established over us. We have seen our laws set aside at the pleasure of a military commander. We have seen our civil officers, the most worthy and unexceptionable, deposed, and in some instances thieves put in their places. We have seen the black man inaugurated to rapine and violence. We have seen midnight meetings of armed black leaguers in many parts of our country. We have seen our labor demoralized by political swindlers and cheats, we have seen our people beggaried and our land made desolate—but still we have stood steadfast and true to the covenant we have made. Youth has learned to check the fiery impulses of its impassioned spirit, manhood to repress its natural and just indignation, age has stifled the inspirations and the promptings of those holy memories that carry it back to the dawn of American freedom and American greatness, all these are hushed at the stern bidding of our plighted faith, that we will true allegiance bear to the government of the United States—and with the same unflinching integrity we will bear yet longer, and suffer more till the knowledge of our wrongs and the evils we endure shall penetrate the veil which prejudice and falsehood have raised between us and the justice and magnanimity of the people of the North and West. Before this panel of our peers—before this grand jury of American freemen, we present our cause—the cause of constitutional liberty in America—a cause worthy of the august tribunal to which we submit it—a cause which involves the life of the South and the fate of the nation.—Render such a verdict as becomes the descendants of the men who framed the Constitution; such a verdict as will be worthy the countrymen of Washington.

Col. J. H. Caldwell and Hon. M. J. Turnley then addressed the meeting in a pointed, forcible and eloquent manner, which was well received and heartily approved and applauded by the audience.

Col. Caldwell then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

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General Meade is in full accord with the President.

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From the Mobile Register.]

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THE REMOVAL OF POPE AND SWAY

SILVER RUN, Ala. Nov. 20th.
Mr. Editor:

Through your columns permit me to make a few suggestions concerning fruit, its health and culture.

True, some persons, and even physicians say we must not eat much ripe fruit during the sickly season. You know men differ in their views. I set out upon the subject of good ripe fruit. If it is good of course it is palatable, yet that does not make it healthy; its being ripe and good has a leaning in that direction. The Good One introduced it in the world for man's use, (not a abuse) precisely at the best time to promote man's health. Who can say that those nice melting and delicious pears found in our nurseries are not healthy?

Just go over to Mr. R. R. Huddley's who has two thousand trees in one orchard. Say they are unhealthy, that excellent and clever man would think one crazy, and so would I.

Take a good ripe peach in its season, what is more delicious, and then what can be more refreshing to the system, giving tone to the digestive organs and to the bowels. Some physicians give their typhoid patients ripe peaches and ripe grapes, because it revives the salivary glands, and has a tendency to restore the necessary healthful fluids.

Fruits, good ripe fruits are healthy, because the Good One has made them to ripen precisely at the time the system most needs them, and after all the healthfulness connected with good ripe fruit. How exceedingly pleasant are such fruits. From May to November, the strawberries, the raspberries, the plums, the early June pear, the peach, all along till the 1st of November. If the people were just supplied, our general health would be better. Now these supplies can be had at all the nurseries. By little care and but little trouble, any of us can have a plenty of good fruits ordinary seasons all summer. For one sir, I believe, that if all persons generally were to eat a plenty of good ripe fruits, such persons would seldom if ever have a chill, or bilious fever. The very life animating juices of the dwarf pear, and ripe peach, have a tendency to drive off biliousness and dyspeptic inclinations. And while the stomach & bowels are right, who could have such diseases? Again these fruits dried, in the winter time what is more healthful. The time has come when we have of necessity to eat less hog meat, supply its place in summer with good ripe fruit, & in winter with dried fruits, always on our table in some shape, who can question that our people would be more healthy. Connected with all this excellency is the magnificent deliciousness to the appetite and feelings in partaking. Now taking all together, who will deny themselves the privilege of a good orchard?

Some people have fears about the prosperity of grape vines in this country. I think the difficulty lies in the kinds, and way vines are planted and pruned. Instance—the Isabella grape bears well about one season in five. On level land will not put. The Catawba and Devereaux and coppernong have done well for me, ever this year have borne finely, and sell in Talladega or Selma at fifty cents per pound. It is perfectly unnatural to dig ditches two or three feet deep to plant a grape cutting. Dig up one of these plants one or two years old; at the bottom end of said cutting grows a few roots as long as your finger, from two to six inches of the surface of the ground grows two or three long thrifty roots, nourishing the plant. Look all over these hills and valleys, and wherever they are permitted grow wild. Dig one up and see like the sturdy oak and pine, more of the roots (except the tap root) are not very distant from the surface of the ground. Dig up that plant placed two feet in the ground, and below eight inches, it is shiny and forbidding to the touch. Is there any health in such a vine? Nature plants the vine and oak on top of the ground and gives strength to penetrate the hardest soil to its proper depth. The fumes of the earth, and gasses produced by the sun-light, warmth and rain, entwine about the plants, and infuse vegetation and power of growth, but not below this proper element. Who is right Mr. Editor, nature or the people? Again, some say prune vines when they bleed, and let the frost run out; strange infatuation. Nature has started vegetation in the vine, preparing it for fruit, and we bleed it contrary to nature. If I desired my vines not to produce a grape, that is the course I would pursue. If I wished them to rot, I would trim them and let them bleed. Now sir, taking nature as our guide, the best time to trim fruit trees and prune grape vines, is just as the leaves have fallen. Nature has done its office for the growth of that tree or vine for that season; and by coldest weather the cut or wound will be healed over in a great degree. The old habit was to prune in the Spring and then around the wound grow out many little twigs, all to cut off again. If trimmed when leaves fall off, no little twigs grow next Spring round the roots. Which is best?

Yours truly, S. G. JENKINS.

The losses by fire in St. Louis for the past year amounted to \$2,787,800, on which there was an insurance of \$1,788,026. The chief loss was by the burning of the Lindell hotel in March last.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

A CONTRAST.

What a striking contrast does the action of Mr. Cooper, as shown by the subjoined card from the Opelika Recorder, present, when compared with the course of those white men who for the sake of office or other personal benefit affiliate with the negro party in Alabama.

He, with true nobility of soul, refuses to accept the benefit whenever the implication of dishonor may by possibility attach to it, while they not only accept the bribe, but on bended knees, and with eyes blinded with tears of repentance for the only noble deeds they ever did, beg and supplicate for it and show themselves ready to be willing instruments for working oppression and fastening tyranny upon the necks of their fellow citizens.

From all such may the good Lord in mercy deliver us.—Selma Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having appeared in the list sent to Congress by the Convention for the removal of political disabilities, I take occasion to say that the same was done without my approval, consent or knowledge, and that I do not affiliate or sympathize with that Convention, nor can I support the Constitution it has framed.

In supporting John C. Meadors for the Convention I was actuated by motives of a personal nature and my confidence in his patriotism. This confidence he has still further deserved by his manly protest against the work of that Convention. A. A. COOPER.

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention; and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. La Georgia the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. Pope. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both conventions have been extremely straitened for want of means, and black as well as white delegates have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to pay their way. It is a curious spectacle.—A. F. Times.

Ain't "it" a pair of spectacles, Mr. Times?

A Washington telegram says that General Meade is expected by the administration to pursue the same policy that Hancock has inaugurated in Louisiana.

The effects of Reconstruction.—The New York World publishes nearly eight columns of letters from its Southern correspondents, giving details of the ruin, despair, poverty and lawlessness which the radical conspiracy to curse that section with negro domination has already visited upon a once fertile and prosperous country. These shocking accounts of the effects of negro demoralization, brutality and savagery show that Russia has not visited upon Poland, nor Turkey upon its rite, such merciless punishment as radicalism has inflicted upon the Cotton States. The refined and diabolical cruelty of making the brutal slaves of yesterday the masters of to-day, has been followed by consequences as fatal and speedy as those which ensue from administering deadly poisons. In some sections of the South, the negroes have taken to the woods as outlaw and banded together for the destruction of property. In others they have collected armies of eight hundred armed desperadoes, and are threatening towns with sack and rapine. Everywhere they are fully armed, and under the control of incendiaries who drive them as they would sheep or oxen.

An Inducement.

J. M. CANNON, west side of the public square has on hand, Spades, long handled Shovels and Chopping Axes of superior quality at greatly reduced prices—and is also offering his stock of DRY GOODS at extremely low figures for Cash. Those wishing cheap goods would do well to call, examine & price his stock before purchasing elsewhere.—Every dime saved is a dime made.

Look Here!

The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay; the time is out. To be candid, I am impatient.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.
Jan. 11, 1868.

LONG STREET ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Male and Female School.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

First Class,	\$10 00
2nd "	15 00
3rd "	20 00
4th "	25 00
Music	20 00
Contingent fund,	2 00

Board can be had in good families from \$10 00 to 12 00 per month.

H. G. RAGAN, Principal.

H. M. EVANS, Assistant.

January 11th, 1868.

THE OLD "JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

BY J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the traveling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare no effort, capital or pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.

J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Joseph Lloyd, dec. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 29th day of October, 1867. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

GEO. W. LOYD, Adm.
Jan. 11, 1868.

New Prints,

DOMESTICS,

TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Just Received,

Which I desire to sell for

E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 26, 1867.

"Why Dont You"

CALL AND GET A

New Cloak!

We have some of the latest styles

at \$5 to \$25.

NEW STORE

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1868.

Portrait Painting.

Mrs. A. T. FORQUAR.

WILL be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Vest, & Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis. Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Painting, and a successful Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 509, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.

N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, Eng.

The Spring Session of 1868

will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instructors.

Wm. J. BORDEN, Principal, and

Professor of Mathematics and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Mrs. BETTIE C. PENDELTON, Principal of the Female Department.

P. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart, and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into the Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that noise and dissipation will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recreation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition

Music-Vocal

on Piano (with use of

Instrument)

Incidental

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and discharged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.

Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms

and two entries, suitable for a boarding

house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a

good garden, with choice fruit trees, and

well watered, will be rented on good

terms. For particulars enquire at this

office.

April 20, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING

AND

Forwarding Merchant.

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

Feb. 16, 1867.—11.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended him, again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.

Will advance Bagging & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.

Aug 5th, 1867.

Woolsey, Walker, & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

SELMA and MOBILE.

Are prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, Ties, Supplies & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE.

Sept. 7, 1867.—5m.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on

Monday, February 24, 1868,

under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal.

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructress in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantially embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The School year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class,

2nd "

3rd "

4th "

Music on Piano, Extra, including use of Instrument,

French, Extra

Contingent Fund,

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian influences are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. P. GRANT, Sec'y.

H. C. FRANCIS,

A. ADAMS,

R. C. WYLLIE,

J. F. PRIVETT,

M. J. TURNLEY,

L. W. CANNON,

W. H. FLEMING,

A. WOODS,

J. Y. NISBET,

W. H. FORNEY.

Dec. 7, 1867.

J. A. Curry.

J. H. Aunspach.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

We will make advances on Cotton and furnish Bagging and Rope to all who favor us with their patronage.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Aug. 24, 1867.—5m.

J. C. BELL.

W. T. BELL.

J. C. BELL & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Sept. 8, 1866.

IMPORTANT

TO

COTTON PLANTERS.

Under present regulations, parties can obtain Permits from Assessors to ship cotton from one District to another, without preparing the tax, by consigning the cotton to the Collector of District to which cotton is shipped.

I will pay the tax on all cotton thus consigned to "C. B. Andrews" Collector, Selma, Ala., if so instructed by consignors.

Messrs. Smith & Riddle, Oxford, will store and ship all cotton consigned to me from that depot, free of charge to shippers.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Selma, Oct. 21, 1867.

New Store.

The greatest at sonville is the ne

JUST RECEIVED AND

T. F. WYNN

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock i

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps, &c

And in fact every thing usually found i

been purchased exclusively for Cash, b

York, and possessing the advantage of

advantage of every dealer in prices; I

can keep our Stock constantly replenish

FIGURES. Being determined to spa

friends and the public, generally with

share of patronage.

Our Terms are Exclusive

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

NEW G

CONTIG

AND PROF

HORN & J.

INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and

side of the public square, a large, varied

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

Bacon, Lard and Salt,

Rice, Flour and Meal,

Cheese, Crackers and Spices,

Blackberry, Oysters and Sardines,

Fruits and Confectionaries,

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery.

We intend to keep our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and

extensive sales to be enabled to sell low.

We will EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our Terms CASH, where exchange is not made.

Our establishment being a convenient desideratum, long needed and desired by the citizens

of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage,

which will mutually benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.

THE Publishers of the Southern Home Journal design making this paper strictly a literary production of their South, not in a spirit of "contention, but rather emulation," avoiding every thing of a political nature, to be devoted to choice literature, Biography, History, Poetry, and the News of the day. Our aim will be to make the Home Journal as useful and entertaining as a paper of its kind can be made, and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in the accomplishment of our object.

As there is not a weekly paper of this class published in the South, the Publishers ask for the liberal patronage of all who feel an interest in the advancement of the South to the high standard, in every respect, to which the intelligence of her people entitles her, and which she ought ever to occupy among the peoples of the world. Let it not be longer said that the Southern section of the country is dependent on Eastern enterprise for everything—even for a choice family paper.

The following distinguished writers will be regular contributors to the Home Journal.

Major John Estlin Cox, Esq.
W. Gilmore Simms, Esq.
Paul H. Hayne, Esq.
Charles H. Smith, Esq. (D.D. Arp.)
Professor James Wood Davidson.
George H. Miles, Esq.
T. C. De Leon, Esq.
Thomas E. Van Bibber, Esq.
Rev. J. L. Remond.
Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie.
A. J. Ryan, Author of the "Conquered Banner."
William H. Carpenter, Esq.
Rev. James B. Averitt.
Edward A. Pollard, Esq.
Mrs. Fanny Downing.
Mrs. Margaret J. Preston.
Professor M. Schele De Vere.
John R. Thompson, Esq.
Rev. B. J. Stearns.
James Hungerford, Esq.
John C. Carpenter, Esq.
Miss Fannie Fielding.

TERMS:

Single Copies 6 cents, to be had of all News Dealers. To Subscribers, \$2 per annum: four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20. The person who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to one extra copy free. Postmasters, and others who get up clubs in their respective towns, can afterwards add single copies at \$2.50. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. When a draft or money-order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage of the Home Journal, and all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

25% To the person who sends us \$75 for a club of twenty-five subscribers, from a district where the paper cannot be obtained of a News Dealer, we will send as a premium, a No. 23 G. over & Baker SEWING MACHINE, the retail price of which is \$35.

We prefer to sell our paper solely through the News Dealer, but believing that parties who interest themselves in obtaining subscribers for any paper should be paid for their trouble, we are induced to offer the above liberal premium to those who do so for us.

All who have an interest in the success of this enterprise, and desire to become contributors to its volume, will please address J. V. SLATER & CO., Publishers, 293 West Baltimore St., Baltimore.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
TIMES,
OF
SELMA, ALA.

The Paper for the People!

THE SELMA TIMES

Continues to improve in every respect. Its circulation is increasing daily, which encourages its Publishers in doing all in their power to make it what it is intended to be—in every respect a first class SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER.

THE DAILY TIMES

Is published every morning (Mondays excepted) and contains all kinds of News, Miscellaneous and interesting reading matter, the latest reports by telegraph from all the principal cities of the United States and other countries, embracing correct and reliable commercial quotations of all merchantable articles, which makes it invaluable to those who are within the delivery of daily or tri-weekly mails from Mobile Alabama, as a journal of reference.

Price only \$10 per annum, or \$5 for six months.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every TUESDAY MORNING. It is one of THE BEST and CHEAPEST Family News Journals.

Published in the South, is regularly filled with choice original and select matter, political, literary and miscellaneous, and the latest news, complete and reliable reports of the week from all parts of the world. In order that this desirable possession may be within the reach of every family the price has been fixed at

Only \$2 per annum.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance. Address all orders to CROSS & ARMSTRONG, Publishers Times, Selma, Ala.

Wm. WHITE. A. J. PHARES.
WHITE & PHARES,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Sole consignments of
COTTON, WHEAT,
FLOUR, & other Pro-
duce.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments. Respectfully refer to the following Merchants:

Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford.
Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Jacksonville.
J. D. Hoke,
P. Rowan,
July 13, 1867—Gm.

**PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBIOTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,**
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store. June 16, 1866

To the Afflicted.

D. R. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

REDUCED RATES.

THE
MONTGOMERY MAIL,
ISSUED
Daily and Weekly.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, } Editors.
J. F. WHITFIELD, }

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure in announcing that they have materially reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription, to wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867, rates of Subscription and Advertising will be as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.
Twelve months \$10 00
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 00
One month 1 00
Two weeks 50
One week 25
Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

One copy, 1 year \$1 00
One copy, 6 months 50
Clubs of Ten, one year 4 00
Clubs of Twenty, one year 60 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discontinued so soon as the time expires for which payment has been made, unless renewed.

THE MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA UNRIVALED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the official organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, rendering this list to be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and independent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES. The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, full proceedings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter only, embracing all the current news of the week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited.

Money, in REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

Tax Notice.

I was in Jacksonville, on Monday the 10th December, and will remain there during the same week, for the benefit of those who wish to pay their Tax for the year 1867.

H. GRAHAM, T. C.

I will also attend at the following times & places, for the same purpose.

June Bug, Dec. 2, 1867.

Madison, " 4 " 5 "

Oxford, " 6 " 7 "

Yule & Roads, " 8 " 9 "

White Plains, " 10 " 11 "

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I will not pay, or be responsible, for any debt of any character, contracted by my wife Ann Turner, nor for any supplies furnished her, as necessary or otherwise, by any person or persons, as she has voluntarily, and without the slightest cause, left my bed and board, without my consent, and against my positive wishes and will—Nov. 27, 1867—H. GRAHAM.

We copy the following sales from the Talladega Reporter, for the information of the public, and benefit of parties concerned.

REGISTER SALES.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court held at Jacksonville, for the 26th Dist. of the Northern Chancery Div. of Ala. at the July Term, 1867, in favor of C. J. Cooper, and vs. John W. Andrews, Nancy Anderson and Benj. Johnson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. within the usual hours of sale, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1868, the following described land, to-wit: The north east-fourth of sec. 24, T. 16, R. 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under another decree of said court, in favor of J. D. Love, as the Adm. of the estate of John Love, deceased, and vs. James M. Fain, F. C. Fain et als. I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: The south half of the N E fourth of sec. 15, T. 14, R. 7, also the N half of the N E fourth of sec. 3, T. 14, R. 7, east in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

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DR. C. C. FORTNER,
Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Alabama
Will be in
Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as favorable as any other workmen. Their shop is near the Stage Stable, on the west side of Main street, south of the public square. One of us formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom he refers for information relative to his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price.

STEPHEN L. McLEAN,
STEPHEN L. ROKE.

Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKibbin's old stand on Choccoloco Creek, 7 1/2 miles below Oxford and 2 1/2 miles from Milledgeville. This splendid Machinery has been purchased with a view to suit the wants of the Southern people, being clothed entirely with a superior quality of ENGLISH CARDS. It cannot fail to give satisfaction where the wool is properly prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the Depot at Milledgeville and returned free of charge. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our machinery.

McKIBBIN & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867—Gm.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 22nd

SMITH & RYAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Hardware and

Commission Merchants.

We are now receiving and will continue to receive fresh lots of Groceries and

Plantation Supplies.

Every week, which they offer to Planters and Country Merchants at as low figures as can be bought in the up country. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton assigned to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile, New Orleans or New York.

We will also have a large Warehouse completed in rear of our building for storing Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867—Gm.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

Will practice in the County of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 23d, 1867.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

Announces to the public that he has just received a very superior stock of Drugs, medicines, chemicals, Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Brushes, Oils, Lamps, also Cheese and Groceries of all kinds and feels confident that he can please all of his Alabama Customers and Friends that will call on him or send their orders. He will be found at his old commodious stand No. 3, under the Union Hotel, Selma, Ga.

Oxford, Ala. August 15, 1867.

Bible Agency.

Rev. E. B. McKeen, has been appointed by the Jacksonville Bible Society, a branch of the American Bible Society, Agent for the sale and distribution of Bibles, and also for the collection of donations to aid in that cause. He is commended by the Society to the confidence, friendship, cooperation and assistance of members of all religious denominations, and benevolent friends of morality and religion generally.

Bargains, Bargains.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are earnestly requested to give him a call, and if they cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after awhile. You have doubtless known it to be the case—Come and let us reason together.

D. P. GUNNELS.

Oxford, Ala. August 15, 1867.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive Blue Mountain (except Sunday) at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (except Sunday) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until further Notice, will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 5:15 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,

June 3, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
We Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business. Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—Gm.

Through Rates Freight
ON COTTON.

FROM GREENSBORO & GADSDEN, ALA. VIA ROME, GA. & CHARLESTON, S. C.

To NEW

Republiam.

WHOLE NO. 1606

United States Marshal sale \$7,000 in
bucks.

The many friends of Dr. W. T. EWING, of Gadsden, bring him out as the Conservative Union candidate for Congress in this the 5th Congressional District.

Monday next is the day appointed for the adjourned meeting of the Conservative party of Calhoun—important business to transact—interesting meeting anticipated—let all attend who possibly can.

The News.—Our readers will find in to-day's paper copious extracts from the telegraphic intelligence, very interesting, but still unsatisfactory as to final results.

Congress seems to be going on from bad to worse, making confusion worse confounded. Of the many propositions before that body, all intended for the further oppression and humiliation of the South, we cannot even conjecture which will finally prevail. The passage of one unconstitutional law requires the passage of several others to prop and uphold it. In fact Congress seems madly bent on assuming dictatorial and despotic power, and utterly destroying the co-ordinate branches of the government. We can only wonder, wait and see what is to be the end of these things.

The Conference of the Conservatives of this State at Montgomery on the 14th inst. it will be seen, recommend the Conservative party not to vote at the approaching election, the reasons for which will be given in an address in a few days.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—In these latter days of imposition and swindling, we, as well as others have been repeatedly imposed upon by Agents of this description; but we take pleasure in saying, that we find an honorable exception in the case of Messrs. A. F. LINCOLN & Co., 89 Court street, Boston.—So far as we have had business transactions with them we find them liberal in their propositions, and punctual in the fulfillment of their contracts. From such agents we shall always be pleased to receive advertising orders.

J. M. CARROLL has still on hand a fine lot of choice Chewing Tobacco, at as low price as heretofore.

See notice of positively last appearance of Bailey Troupe.

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.—We have received several numbers of this truly able, neat and beautiful weekly sheet, and most cordially commend it to the patronage of all who may desire a literary paper, cheap and elevated in tone, and having a long list of contributors unsurpassed for talent and popularity as writers, on the American Continent.

The price to single subscribers is only \$3 per annum, and to clubs at much lower rates.

See notice of reception of New Goods, at nearly old time prices, by Col. John D. Hoke.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to call attention to the announcement of the name of Dr. W. T. Ewing of Gadsden, as the Conservative-Union candidate for Congress. The Dr. is a native of Virginia—and has been a resident of Georgia and Alabama since 1855. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments and possesses an unblemished moral character. His intimate relation with the people, as a Physician, Druggist and farmer, enables him to understand the wants of the country. He is a Democrat in principle, a man of great firmness and decided ability. Conversant with our people's situation—industrially, pecuniarily and politically.—He is fully qualified under the reconstruction acts, and can take the test oath—is in favor of removing all disabilities from the people—and is opposed to the adoption of the constitution &c. of the late Ala. State Convention.

VOTER.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

See new advertisement in to-day's paper of Dromgoole & Co.'s Great Southern Preparations. Several Descriptions of these medicines have been used in this community, and found to possess all the virtues claimed for them. Several bottles of the "English Female Bitters," "Extract of Barberry Cubes and Buchu," "King of Chills," &c may now be obtained at the Jacksonville Drug Store, and persons needing them would do well to call soon.

LATEST NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT!

PROBABLY BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

TENNESSEE LAW ENFRANCHISING NEGROES DECLARED NULL AND VOID!

BISHOP HOPKINS DEAD!

FROM WASHINGTON!

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Proceedings in the Supreme Court are attracting intense interest. It is the impression that Bench will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts.

The following occurred to-day: Judge Black moved that a day be appointed for hearing *ex parte* McCardle, but Mr. Stanberry objected to arguing the case on behalf of the Government, because he had written his opinions sustaining the other side. The matter was deferred until upon Stanberry's suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

This case is that of Col. McCardle, the editor of Vickburg, who was imprisoned by Gen. Ord. The decision is looked for at an early day, and the impression is very general that the writ will be granted, which would virtually set aside the law.

The second case involves the constitutionality of the law by which Congress authorized sales of captured property, and directed the proceeds to be paid into treasury, at the same time providing that claimants might at the end of two years bring suit for the recovery through Court claims. The case comes up through the action of the owner as a lot of cotton, who brought suit directly against the officer making the seizure.

This latter person pleads the law as his defence. What is known as the Virginia case affects the mode in which Congress can proceed in ratifying contracts between the States. It comes into court on the motion of parties representing Virginia, and claiming that the cession of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to West Virginia was not valid, although ratified by Congress. The State of West Virginia provided for receiving these counties upon the consent of Virginia being given. This consent was obtained, and Congress was asked to ratify the contract. Before the action of this body was consummated, Virginia withdrew her consent, but Congress paid no attention to this action, and proceeded to ratify the agreement. Virginia claims that such action was unconstitutional, and carries it into the Supreme Court to test it.

SENATE.—Proceedings unimportant, until the House suspend the reconstruction of the currency came up. The amendment that nothing in this or any existing act shall be construed to increase the United States currency, except fifty millions of revenue in a ready authorized was defeated, 17 to 32.

House.—The bill creating the new commission of five on whiskey matters passed.

The following States have adopted the constitutional amendment known as the Fourteenth Article: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10.—An ordinance was introduced limiting the operation of the relief ordinance adopted by the Convention in December, to cases prior to the first of June, 1865. A letter was read from Senator Sherman to a delegate, saying the Convention should have no fears, but go ahead, and that if additional legislation is needed, to state what it is, and it will be furnished.

Gen. Meade addressed the Convention, saying that he was sent to administer the reconstruction acts, which were law till declared otherwise by competent authority, and he should do so faithfully for the best interests of the people, as he understood them. He said that it was a popular impression that he was bound to enforce the legislation of the Convention, but prior to the adoption of the new constitution, such legislation was not valid. The law gave him a discretionary power; he might enforce some measures, and especially any well digested scheme of relief.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is understood that in yesterday's executive session meeting by Democrats, to consider Stanton's case in open session, it was defeated, and that Doollittle asked that Gen. Howard's report had been published, the minority report might be published. Permission was refused.

SENATE.—Mrs. Jesse Fremont petitions for the restoration of property in San Francisco, Cal. taken by military authorities.

Sumner presented a petition from the negroes of Fulton county, Georgia, setting forth their miserable condition and asking relief.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution declaring the adoption of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After unimportant business the Senate went into Executive Session and adjourned.

House.—Devoted entirely to speeches.

The Agricultural Department promulgates the following: The returns relative to cotton indicate fully twenty per cent. aggregate increase over the crop of last year. The actual crop of 1866, as sold and shipped, making due allowance for receipts of previous crop and amount not sent forward, on the 1st of September, 1867, was very nearly 1,900,000 bales, while the estimate of this Department in October, 1866, was 1,835,000 bales. The total estimate, made in view of all the Department's data, as well as our outside information, is placed at 2,340,000 bales.

The House Committee on Reconstruction this evening agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, declaring that—

There are to civil governments in the late rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal by either the executive or judicial authority of the United States.

In order to the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the General of the Army is authorized to relieve all officers now employed and appoint others for the performance of the acts required by those statutes to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil governments Republican in form, and be restored to their power in the Union.

The General of the Army is also empowered to remove all civil officers and appoint others in their places.

So much of the reconstruction acts as authorizes the President to detail military commanders or to remove others is repealed.

The bill declares it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms the will of those Provisional Governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States.

The bill further declares that the interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army shall be held to be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The bill repeals all parts of the reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions.

Stevens voted against the bill in the Committee, asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

Pope had a prolonged interview with Grant.

This evening's Express has the following: The House Judiciary Committee will on Monday report on Senate bill denouncing a quorum of the Supreme Court, with an amendment providing that it shall be necessary that two thirds of the Court shall agree before any law of Congress is pronounced unconstitutional.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11.—The Convention was almost exclusively occupied during the day's session in debating a series of resolutions petitioning Congress to remove the present State officers, or give the Convention power to do so with authority to fill the vacancies thus made, and adjourned pending the discussion.

A general order appeared from General Meade this morning validating an ordinance to stay the collection of debts in Alabama up to the 1st of January 1868, except claims for labor and hire, adopted by the late Convention in that State, validation to take effect from to-day, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise, respect and obey this order.

A similar order is looked for as to this State when the Convention shall pass a personal relief ordinance.

Considerable excitement here tonight over a report on high authority, that Gov. Jenkins has been removed and General Dunn, formerly of Gen. Pope's staff, appointed Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An immense meeting was held in the north Ward Saturday regarding the safety of naturalized citizens abroad. This question is assuming startling importance.

The radical country convention at Indianapolis is resolved to instruct delegates to the State convention to incorporate a plank in the platform to pay bonds with legal money unless otherwise endorsed.

The excitement regarding additional reconstruction legislation is intense.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says Meade has removed the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia and appointed Col. Thos. H. Ruger, of the 33d Infantry, Governor, and Capt. Rockwell, of the ordinance department Treasurer.

The dispatch adds, that it is reported that the President has directed Gen. Meade to suspend the order removing the Governor.

The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to 37, has withdrawn the ratification of the proposed 14th article.

SENATE

In the Senate a bill authorizing the sale of Harper's Ferry was introduced. Also, one reducing the federal army.

The Judiciary Committee was required to report a bill regulating impeachment trials.

Information from the President regarding Burlingame's Chinese mission was demanded.

The Secretary of the Treasury was asked whether there are not surplus funds in his hands, which could not be

advantageously conveyed into the Treasury.

A Bill amending the Constitution to provide a tribunal to adjudicate differences between the Government and States was taken up, but the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

In the House, under regular Monday's call, bills were introduced establishing a bureau for the relief of Freedmen, defining belligerent rights in the United States, requiring two-thirds of the Senate to ratify proposed laws, amending the act for the purchase of a territory bill so as to provide for a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Harpers, to fund the national debt, protecting American citizens abroad, and declaring the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution known as the Fourteenth article.

The speaker submitted a communication from the War Department asking transportation South for certain provisions.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 116 to 41, for the introduction of the additional Reconstruction Bill telegraphed on Saturday last. The bill will be debated to-morrow and Wednesday, when a vote will be taken. The minority are pledged to make no dilatory motions.

The rules were suspended and bill introduced and passed, making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and requiring two-thirds of full bench to make valid any action inflicting directly or indirectly the laws of Congress, and should any court decision on affect in any way the constitutionality or validity of any laws, the said decision shall be certified to by the Supreme Court, and unless two-thirds of the full bench concur in said decision, it shall stand reversed. Passed by a vote of 116 to 29.

The impression goes that the Supreme Court will sustain the House in aggressive legislation regarding the Supreme Court.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The proceedings in the House to-day render the passage of the Reconstruction bill on Wednesday almost certain.

The Evening Express newspaper says: "We have reason to believe that General Grant will sustain him in any action that he may find it necessary to take regarding the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia."

After the vote on the bill to reorganize the rules of the Supreme Court in the House to-day, Gardell moved to suspend the rules, that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment, by the discharge of one major general, the one last commissioned in the grade before the first day of January, 1868, viz: Hancock. After a decided intimation on the part of Brooks, Randall and others, that they would resort to filibustering to prevent the bill passing, Gardell withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

The Senate to-day after an executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the committee on Military Affairs, declaring the removal of the President for removing Stanton from the War Department inefficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—yeas 35; nays 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution to be sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

THIRD DISPATCH.—

Senator Thayer will introduce a bill to-morrow, and reduce the number of major-generals to four, and of brigadier-generals to nine. The object of which is to legislate out of commission Major Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Rousseau.

NEARLY EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE REPRESENTED.—

[Telegraphed for the Messenger]

MONTEGOMERY, Jan. 14th, 1868.

In compliance with the request of the State Central Conservative Committee, about seventy gentlemen, representing almost every county in the State, met here to-day to take counsel with each other and the Committee in regard to the best means of defeating the attempt now being made to transfer the political power of the State to the negro.

The Conference was organized by the election of Walter H. Orshaw President and Robt. McKee Secretary.

The entire day was devoted to a free interchange of opinion, but no result has as yet been reached.

The conference is in session to-night, and will adjourn over till to-morrow.

Messrs. Orshaw, Barnes, Walker of Calhoun, Walker of Madison, Cooper, Lyon, Gov. Moore, Chancellors Clarke and Chilton, Judge Fannin, Gabbott, Rice, Graham, Tyler, Hodgson, Bibb, Chilton, and many others of the ablest men in the State are present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A certified copy of the Senate's action regarding Stanton's suspension was furnished to the President, Grant and Stanton last night.

Grant and Stanton had a conference last night and met again this morning at the War Office. Grant left the office afterwards and Stanton remained. He received the calls of the various officers of the Department, but up to noon had not formally commenced business.

Up to noon the President had taken no action in the premises. Snow is falling heavily.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

A petition was presented for appropriation to charter a vessel and buy provisions for the suffering poor in Sweden.

A resolution gradually reducing the army, a bill removing the political disabilities of Gov. Patton, a bill amending an act for the security of persons moving by steam vessels, a bill reducing the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, a bill restoring lands confiscated by States lately in rebellion, and the Davis amendment to the constitution, providing a tribunal to determine constitutional questions were discussed.

The anti-contraction bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.

The ways and means committee reported the cotton tax bill as amended by the Senate, with a resolution of non-concurrence. Adopted.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a statement of the expense of furnishing the national banks with a circulating medium.

A bill reported by the appropriation committee for the payment of claims on account of seizures or damages to vessels, cars and wagons, or land occupied for fortifications in the South during the war, was laid over.

The reconstruction committee's bill was resumed and discussed.

The speaker read a communication from Grant covering the following from Stanton: "Unless the pending bill in Congress, directing the district commanders to fill the offices in their departments, rescinds the test act or the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed that his execution in this department will be entirely impracticable."

The House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Stanton late this afternoon issued an order inflicting the employees of the War Office that had again taken possession of the post office of the War Office.

Stanton drew nearly \$3,000 from the pay office, being his salary during his captivity.

Revenue to-day \$275,000.

Pope is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit.

It is understood that the President will in no way recognize Stanton.

It is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over Grant.

Nothing definite is known, but the feeling is quite feverish.

Tharman is elected Senator from Ohio.

The Commercial Bank of Memphis has suspended.

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—The army of Georgia detailed by Gen. Meade as they enter and Treasurer of Georgia left this morning for Mill Springs.

It is reliably stated that there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a seizure.

An order dated the 14th inst. appears from Gov. Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the 1st of May next. The old law authorized such suspension, and the convention adopted a resolution in December requesting him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of the tax imposed by the convention for the payment of its expenses.

In the convention to-day resolutions were introduced to draw \$500,000 from the State treasury for the per diem, and for command Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes and thus give them an opportunity to demonstrate any policy they may have for self government.

A resolution complimentary to Hancock was indefinitely postponed—12 to 13.

The following was adopted, after less of motion to postpone, by 64 to 44: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is unwise and inexpedient to directly or indirectly interfere with the legislation of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State."

A motion to add "and we hereby recognize such bonds as a binding on the State," could find no second, and was not acted on.

The article on franchise was reported. It gives the negroes the right to vote and hold office, and disfranchises up to the 1st of January, 1869, all disfranchised by the 14th amendment, and all unable to register under the reconstruction acts.

New York, Jan. 14.—Money unchanged. Gold more active, 1413-8 a 142c.

THE CONFERENCE AT MONTGOMERY.

Highly Important.

The Conference Advises White-men to Keep Aaway from the Pools.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE ISSUED.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER APPOINTED.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE MESSENGER.]

rick, W. H. Barnes, R. W. Walker, A. B. Cooper, and Alex. White.

At twelve o'clock to-day the committee reported:

First.—Against voting at all the election.

Second.—In favor of a thorough organization.

All the members of this Committee and a large majority of the Conference came here in favor of making an effort at the polls to defeat the ratification of the proposed constitution; but the reasons for a different course were conclusive, and they shaped their actions accordingly.

The resolution were unanimously adopted.

The oldest, ablest and most trusty men in the State were present, and their advice backed by the reasons they will give the public, must control the action of the white men of Alabama.

Thursday, the 30th inst., was appointed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the observance of which is requested of the white people of Alabama.

To night the Conference will adopt an address setting forth the reasons of its action.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 15.—This morning's Intelligence says it is understood that within a few hours after the reception of the dispatch announcing the removal by Gen. Meade of Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, on account of his refusal to sanction the payment of the Georgia negro convention out of the State funds, Gen. Grant expressed the opinion that Gen. Meade had acted hastily, and that the convention had no right to be paid out of the State treasury.

The reconstruction bill was resumed. Wood having the floor. He characterized the bill as a non-stoic—the most infamous act of all the infamous acts of this infamous Congress.

TO CONSCRIPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

RECORDS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon bald head or hairless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Itchiness, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, 823 Broadway, New York.

E. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Notary in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business connected to his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. MCLELLAN.

Jan. 4, 1868.

No Advance.

FROM some cause a wrong impression has been made upon some minds in relation to the price of Tuition in the Female Academy. There is no advance in tuition for 1868, but the first term of school is to continue six months instead of five. The price stands still at \$5 to \$6 per month. The friends of the Female Academy will please notice the very liberal deduction to be made in favor of all who will pay monthly or quarterly.

Jan. 4, '68. D. F. SMITH.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Tropics House."

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates.

Republican

JAN. 25, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1607.

JAN

AYE'S VIOLINE

As New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL.

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of

New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting

for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that kerosene gives to oil

from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,

a chemical combination of kerosene with any

other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil,

we have

sheared

laid or b

we

linseed.

With zinc

nish.

For a roofing oil it will be to

thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of

seed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate col-

nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first

cents to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here

find a substitute having the appearance of

copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it

we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and

Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook- T. Lane, New York.

U. S. Navy Yard, New York.

J. C. Follows, N. Y.

New York, Jan. 15, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used

your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with dif-

ferent kinds of paint, and have no objection

in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a

better coating than flaxseed, and that, for all

purposes where exposed to weather, is much

preferable. Yours, J. T. WILSON.

Brown Metallic Paint, 3¢ cents per lb.

Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Fur-

niture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALER PAINT OIL.

ELLIS & CARPENTERS,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the

practice of Law, will practice together,

except in criminal cases, in the counties

Calhoun, Tallapoosa, St. Clair, Randolph,

Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1867.

Something New, Useful and

Useful!

HAWKINS'S ROBIN'S BRAND

Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA" for Family Use, "NAT-

IONAL WASHING FLUID," "TARTAR

POLISH," "MAGIC SOLIDIFYING FLUID,"

"INDIAN PAINT ANNIHILATOR," "Good

Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solu-

tion, &c. &c.

FAMILY REMEDIES FOR SALE

1000

Wanted, Male

and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town

in the South.

Send to

A full description of

NATIONAL PAINT OIL CO.

Feb. 16, 1867.

PAINTS for FARMERS & others.

The Graham Mineral Paint Co. are now

manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and

most DURABLE Paint in use. It is a new

and improved kind of paint, and will

last for 10 or 15 years. It is of light brown or

beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed

to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or any

color to suit the taste of the consumer. It is

valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages

PROSE

SOUTHERN HOM

The Publishers of the

Journal design making the

literary production of the

South, a more important

and useful thing of a political

be devoted to choice Literature, Biography,

History, Poetry, and the News of the day.

Our aim will be to make the Home Journal

as useful and entertaining as a paper of its

kind can be made, and we shall spare neither

time nor expense in the accomplishment of

our object.

As there is not a weekly paper of this class

published in the South, the Publishers ask for

the liberal patronage of those who feel an inter-

est in the advancement of the South to that

high standard, in every respect, to which the

intelligence of her people entitles her, and

which she ought ever to occupy among the

peoples of the world. Let it not be longer

said that the Southern section of the country

is dependent on Eastern enterprise for every-

thing—even for a choice family paper.

The following distinguished writers will

be regular contributors to the Home Journal.

Major John Estlin Cooke,

W. Gilmore Simms, Esq.,

Paul H. Hayne, Esq.,

Charles H. Smith, Esq. (BRI App.)

Professor James W. Davidson.

Group, H. Allen,

T. C. De Leon,

Thomas E. Van

J. J. May

Jan. 16, 1867.

Office of the

Home Journal,

Jan. 16, 1867.

Office of the

OHIO.

Democratic State Convention.

"LUTIONS IN FAVOR OF

INDLETON FOR THE PRES-

ENCY.

Reporting to the Indiana, West Vir-

ginia, and Nebraska Democracy.

THE PLATFORM.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Committee on Resolutions,

Reports the following resolutions, which

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Democracy of

Ohio congratulate the country upon the

improved aspect of political affairs, as

evidenced by the State election of 1867,

and that they look forward with hope

and confidence to the result of that mo-

mentous struggle upon which depends,

in so great a degree, the future peace

and prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, that we be

opposed to consolidation

to the doct-

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all others, including pensions to widows

and soldiers, in an inferior currency.

Resolved, That this plan violates no

law, impairs no contract, breaks no faith,

and, instead of retarding a return to

specie payments, is the shortest and the

only safe way of reaching that end.

Resolved, That all the property of

the country, including the Government

bonds, which receive the equal protec-

tion of the Government should bear an

equal share in its burdens.

Resolved, That we indignantly reject

the principle, derived from the feudal

system, that the masses of the people

belong to the government under which

they live, which, in another form, is

contended for by the monarchies of Eu-

rope, including Great Britain, once a

subject, always a subject; that we, on

the contrary, maintain that an individ-

ual can by emigration and residence in

another country, for swear his previous

allegiance and be admitted into all the

civil and political rights of his new

home; that American citizens by adop-

tion and naturalization are entitled to

all the rights, as between us and foreign

Powers, which can be claimed by our

native-born citizens; and it is the duty

of the Federal Government to protect

and maintain them by every means with-

out delay.

Resolved, That we be

opposed to consolidation

to the doct-

to consoli-

to consoli-

to consoli-

to consoli-

to consoli-

pealed and a tariff adopted looking to

revenue only.

"7. That the monstrous extravagance

of the Republican leaders in the ad-

ministration of the Government, at all

times and all places, has been profligate

to an extent uncalled for in history, and

for the hundreds of millions of dollars

expended by them since the termination

of the war they have nothing to show,

save severed States, military despotism,

oppressive laws, usurped power, and a

mutilated Constitution. That the bur-

dens of taxation, too grievous to be

borne, demand their removal from

places of trust; and a thorough course

of retrenchment and reform.

"8. That we be

opposed to conferring

the right of suffrage upon the negro,

and we deny the right of the General

Government to interfere with the ques-

tion of suffrage in any of the States of

the Union.

"9. That it is the duty of the United

States to protect all citizens, whether

native born or naturalized, in every

right at home and abroad, without

regard to the pretended claim of foreign

nations to perpetual allegiance.

"10. That the attempt to regulate the

moral idea and appetites of the people

by legislation is unwise and despotic,

and we are opposed to that class of leg-

islation which seeks to prohibit the

people from the employment of all

proper appetites and amusements.

"11. That we shall ever hold in

sacred recollection the dead who freely

sacrificed their lives in the defense of

our once, glorious Union, that the

Green of the Boston Post, telegraphs his correspondent here that the excitement in New England is intense. Howard writes a letter remonstrating with negroes who have been provided with homes in the North and West, who are leaving their places and spending their earnings coming back again.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the House the entire day was devoted to set speeches on Seward's purchases and financial matters. Members of the Military Committee counseled Gen. Grant previous to the recent action adverse to the reduction of the army. Gen. Grant strongly advised against a reduction. He said that over half the army was now in the unreconstructed States, and in Tennessee and Kentucky. There was a serious lack of men both in the South and on the frontiers. In the Department of the Lakes barely enough men were left to take care of the forts.

Internal Revenue to-day \$11,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Gen. Hancock, in a reply to the Commission appointed by the Convention to confer with him about the payment of the members, says:
"By the ordinance levying the tax the Convention prescribed the mode of its collection. That ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor to direct sheriffs and tax-collectors to enforce its payment. Should any such persons be forcibly resisted, the Maj. Gen. Commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the law. To this extent, he has authority to act; but it is not his province to interfere in any other way."

FROM ATLANTA.
ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Gen. Meade sent in this morning a communication to the Convention, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a resolution asking for pay, and says:
"I have this day received information from the Treasurer that there are funds in the Treasury at Milled I have, also, some of Stat.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Grant is gone to Richmond.
Gen. Sewell, who travelled from Holly Springs, Miss., to New Orleans, and thence to Vicksburg, via. Baton Rouge, reports to the Bureau on unsettled state of affairs. There is no telling what the result may be. Great destitution exists, but no starvation. Planters are without means. Comparatively few plantations will be worked this year, with more attention to cereals. Few contracts are yet made with freedmen. No organized plan on the part of planters to govern freedmen's wages. A limited amount of rations will be required in the river country of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, little apprehension inland. Sewell reports many bureau agents worthless, and suggests care in their selection.
The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication of the Senate regarding cotton claims. It appears that the Court of Claims deny appeal to the Supreme Court.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Judge

possesses no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except to levy and provide for the collection of taxes to pay its officers, members, etc., and as the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the Major General commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the convention, would be without any validity."

The State auditor addressed a communication to General Hancock, stating that the taxes imposed by the constitutional convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting State taxes; that the tax collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson report that tax payers have generally refused to pay the tax, and he refers the whole matter to Gen. Hancock for action.

Gen. Hancock, in his reply, refers the auditor to the ordinance of the convention making it his duty to superintend the collection of the tax, and says it does not appear from the auditor's statement that any process for the collection of the tax has been issued or any steps taken, except a

from the city commerce of New Orleans, and the building of the Opelousas, Orleans and Great Western Railroad. The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for cost of vessels purchased during the war. Considerable time was devoted to consular affairs. The Senate refused to recede from the amendment to the cotton tax. Sherman, Cocking and Morrell appointed committee of conference. The Senate refused to recede from amendment to the anti-contraband bill. A committee of conference pointed. The consideration after Thomas, of but

Look
The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay; the time is out. To be candid, I am impatient.
Respectfully,
Jan. 11, 1868.
B. L. WOODWARD.
F. E. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in the Courts of Alabama and adjoining Counties, and give prompt and faithful attention to all cases committed to his care.
Particular attention given to collection of debts.
Oct. 1
W. C. LA
Wholesale
Business

of New York, and as low as through any house in the conference on cotton goods

JOHN D. HOKE
INFORMS the public that he has just received an accession to his varied stock of
STEEPLE & HAWK
GOODS
BOILING CLOTHS, From No. 3, to 11, &c. &c.
And selling at nearly the old time prices. If you want good and cheap goods call on
JOHN D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, Jan. 18, '68.
THE
DEWEY & CO.
HORN & J. B. TURNLEY
BROS.

THE OLD "JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"
BY
J. D. HAMMOND.
I respectfully announce to the traveling public, and citizens of the town and country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest, being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.
There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.
M. J. TURNLEY,
O. I. TURNLEY,
M. J. & O. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice Law in the counties of Chilton, Talbot, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Bain, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

NEW PRINTS, DOMESTICS, TRIMMINGS, &C. &C.
Just Received,
Which I desire to sell for Cash.
E. L. WOODWARD.
Dec. 26, 1867.
"Why Dont You"
CALL AND GET A
New Cloak!
We have them of the latest styles at \$5 to \$25.
NEW STORE
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Jacksonville, Jan. 4, 1868.
LONG STREET
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
Male and Female School.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.
First Class, \$10 00
2nd " 15 00
3rd " 20 00
4th " 25 00
Music 20 00
Contingent fund, 2 00
Board can be had in good families from \$10 00 to 12 00 per month.
R. G. RAGAN, Principal.
H. M. EVANS, Assistant.
January 11th, 1868.
BLANK LAND DEEDS and **DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Jurors of the Peace.

of New York, and as low as through any house in the conference on cotton goods

J. A. CURRY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Warner Street, SELMA, Ala.
We will make advances on Cotton and furnish Bagging and Rope to all who favor us with their patronage.
We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.
Aug. 24, 1867.—Gm.
Young Gentlemen
Desiring fine Clothes for Marring purposes, would do well before purchasing elsewhere to call on
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Dec. 21, 1867.
Notice.
All persons indebted for cost in Circuit Court, including Plaintiffs who have executions returned, no property found, will make settlement by the first day of January, as the cost must be paid.
Dec. 18, 1867. G. B. DOUTHITT.
Portrait Painting.
Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR
Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, oil-painting, Vignette, Bust, & Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.
Photographs coloured in any of the above styles at prices adapted to the present crisis.
Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitehead, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she professes and who will give sittings to any of her patrons if required. Her studio is 8 Broadway, N. Y.
I be given in p

INSTITUTE,
AND CLASSICAL
MALE AND FEMALE.
OXFORD, Ala.
The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.
Board of Instructors.
BORDEN, Principal, and Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Literature.
C. FENDLETON, Professor of Latin and English Literature.
J. D. HAMMOND, Professor of Vocal Music.
The course of instruction is substantially embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.
Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.
First Class, \$13 00
2nd " 24 00
3rd " 30 00
4th " 36 00
Music on Piano, Extra, Incidental, 36 00
Incidental, 2 00
Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges. Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.
Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.
Payments will be required strictly in advance.
Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month. For further particulars address the Principal, or
Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.
Oxford, Ala. Dec. 18th, 1867.
House and Lot to Rent.
A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.
April 20, 1868.
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!
A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
The Eureka Illuminating Oil
Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Nont. No Smoke. No Offensiveness. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only 25 Cts. Per Gallon. No Family should be without it.
Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address, Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

"Keep it Before the People,"
THAT NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS
MAY BE HAD AT THE NEW STORE OF
T. F. WYNN & CO.
One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.
And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for Cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York, and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with CHEAP GOODS, we solicit a liberal share of patronage.
Our Terms are Exclusively Cash.
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—Gm.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE.
HORN & J. B. TURNLEY,
INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Coffee and Molasses, Lard and Salt, Flour and Meal, C. Crackers and Spices, Pres. Cysters and Sardines, and Confectionaries.
We usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. We stock up at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and cheap exchange is not made.
Being a convenient desideratum, long needed and desired by the citizens of this vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent, examine our stock—and buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Dec. 14, 1867.

HOUSE AND LOT TO RENT.
A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.
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of New York, and as low as through any house in the conference on cotton goods



POETRY.

To My Mother.

PRIOR TO VISITING HER ON MY FORTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

I would that I were kneeling with thee now,
Mother, dear mother! at thy evening prayer,
With love's most holy light upon thy brow!
I would that I were kneeling with thee there,
As pure in heart as when I left home,
With sinless dreams, in the great world to roam!

Long years have fled away since then—
long years!
And much of toil and suffering has
been mine;
Yet has life's struggle wrung from me
no tears,
Save when, dear mother, I have
thought of thee—
Tears for the wanderer in a distant land,
With few to cheer or take him by the hand.

And thou since then art old! yet is thy heart
All young and fresh as in the mouth
of May!
For with the worldly thou hast played
no part,
Content in lowly life to hold thy way,
Where joyless eyes e'er turned to thee
in gladness,
And saddened hearts e'er bless thee in
their sadness.

O, mother mine! in the still evening hour,
When the bright stars their wonted
places take,
And pour mild radiance over field and flower,
And sleeping stream, I know that
thou dost wake;
I hear thy voice! thy messengers of
prayer,
In spirit-march float around me in the
air!

I hear thy voice e'en now! its accents low
Come like a murmur to my listening
ears!
I see thee bending with an up raised
brow,
I see thy clasped hands and thy trem-
bling tears!
Those trembling tears thine eyes' soft
light gleams through,
As gleams the starlight through trem-
bling dew!
I hear and see thee! as oft times ere
now,
In my far boyhood, in my distant
youth,
In the first days when manhood flushed
my brow,
Thou taught'st of Heaven, of virtue's
ways, of truth,
And prayed'st that blessing on my head
might rain—
Mother, I come! kneel with thy child
again!

A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL REPORT.—
The New York correspondent of the
Waterford Mail, under date of Decem-
ber 3d, writes:

"Admiral Togo, of the Austrian
navy, is now en route for home, with
what he believes to be the body of the
unfortunate Maximilian. My connec-
tion with the Mexican agents in this
country forbids my entering into min-
utiae, but I can assert that the remains
which will be honored by Austria are
not those of the ill-fated son of the
House of Hapsburg, but of Hamero, a
noted bandit and guerilla, who, in life,
was not unlike our Maximilian. The
latter is pining in an obscure dungeon in
Queretaro, fed with fowl's food, and
awaiting the arrival of welcome death.
The night before his supposed execution
Juarez, uncertain of his own success,
in seeking the Presidency, and perhaps
unwilling to imbue his hands in royal
blood, had the noble captive conveyed
by stealth to a secret den, and substitu-
ted in his stead the ruffian Hamero,
hoping, had he not succeeded in his
political aspirations, to have made a
fortune by delivering him to Austria."

Farming by Machinery.

The correspondent of a Galveston
paper thus writes about the substitution
of mechanical for manual labor:
"Take the farm of Eliza Embrace,
lying on the flat, untimbered prairie,
three or four miles from Belton. By
the aid of the 'gang plow' and the 'sulky
cultivator,' a single hand on this farm
has cultivated the present year sixty
acres in corn, from which will be gar-
nered 2500 bushels, and numberless bun-
dles of fodder. Just think of it, the
product of a single laborer, instead of
like the 'ancient plowman plodding his
weary way,' he takes his seat as he
would in his buggy, with his whip in
his hand, and fanned by the breezes,
rides his crop through from morning till
night. Further down on the Leon, or,
perhaps on the San Gabriel, old Col.
Morgan, (if I remember the name cor-
rectly) an old gentleman who, before
the war, was a gentleman of great
wealth, and lived as much at ease as
any other, has, during the past season,
cultivated a large area of ground by aid
of machinery, doing the riding and
driving all by himself, at the age of
sixty-five years, and has made an ample
crop."

The Next Presidency.

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Among the prominent names men-
tioned in connection with the next Pres-
idential nomination of the Conservative
Democracy of the country, all public
events appear to be tending towards the
selection of the present Chief Magis-
trate, Andrew Johnson. There can be
but one prominent issue in the canvass—
the restoration of the Union by the
admission of the Southern States to
Congress, through the legitimate expres-
sion of their white people, who have
always been regarded as the repository
of political power—and Mr. Johnson
must be considered emphatically the
representative and embodiment of this
principle. He has steadfastly main-
tained this position, not from a partisan
Democratic standpoint, it is true, but
from a situation which, we may say, he
inherited from the Republican party
and from its chief, Abraham Lincoln,
employing the instruments and agencies
bequeathed from the source to accom-
plish the grand purpose so often and
solemnly proclaimed by those who are
now among the most confirmed oppo-
nents of the old Union. Though early
a supporter of the patriotic sentiments
enunciated by the President in his ad-
mirable state papers, we confess we
have viewed him as quite too dilatory
in carrying out the grand principles in
which every National Union Democrat
and every true conservative Republican
sympathized; yet it must be said that
the events of the past year have vind-
icated the wisdom and justice of his
course. The people of the country have
signified their approval of the patriotic
devotion of Andrew Johnson to the
work of restoring the Union and pre-
serving the liberties of the people, in
the face of opposition before which any
ordinary man would have crumbled. In
his contest with Congress
himself invulnerable
on the great
government
ple, his tri-
Constitution L.

We are just
and two years
passed since the
time the Radicals
In all this time their
ed North, South, E.
where. They have
of millions yearly, and
\$500,000,000 yearly
cy. They have govern-
military dictators and
rears. They have, by
depreciated lands, prevented the culti-
vation of the crops, broken down man-
ufactures, prohibited immigration, cre-
ated debt and retarded labor, content-
ment and prosperity. And now in the
closing hours of the year, we
to the candid men of the day
in Congress, the question w-
put to the public: "Wh-
done to the white race,
race, to the country
in the country?"
which this day p-
whole section of th-
is evidence of th-
It is written ever-
letters of blo-
and sword, th-
the land. A
pension from in-
no peace! Tr-
ceases, the
weigh heav-
incapables
and are now
South in order to ma-
it. By
hour, in the light of such a policy, the
duty of conservative men becomes more
plain. It is to overthrow these inci-
pables and to demand the repeal of the
obnoxious measures which are at pres-
ent so many barriers in the way of all
peace and substantial good.

N. Y. Express.

Leap-Year—Hints to Young Bachel- ors.

The old and young bachelors of Mem-
phis ought to be on their guard at pres-
ent year, as we have just entered on one
of those quaternary periods during which
"maids woo and men must wed or pay."
In plain words, leap year commenced on
the 1st of January, and, therefore, we
sound aloud the note of warning to all
bachelors, old and young, who do not
wish to enter the holy bonds of wedlock
to be careful how they allow the fair sex
to approach them, in case one of the ba-
tling creatures may take it into her
head to "pop the question." Let them,
therefore, be on their guard, as in the
event of a refusal, a handsome present
is always the penalty. In Scotland silk
dresses are generally given by all who
refuse offers of matrimony, while in
Canada, a capital custom prevails in re-
gard to leap year—sleighing parties, on
which occasion the young ladies hire the
cutters and sleighs, and pay all the ex-
penses of the excursion. These parties
are always productive of many matches,
and are the most popular parties given
in the New Dominion. As there is lit-
tle snow even in Huntsville, the
young ladies are debarred from giving
sleigh-riding parties, but during the
year they will doubtless have many op-
portunities, if they wish, of exercising
their privilege. Let, therefore, all
bachelors be on their guard, and espe-
cially remember the solemn warning of
Samuel Weller, "Beware of widders."

A young wife in Northern New
York threw a bonnet and shawl into the
river, left a suicidal note for her hus-
band, and eloped with another man.

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-
ses a new system of cure in place of the
vast internal doses which enfeeble the stom-
ach, poison the blood and endanger the life.
He can be consulted at any time in Jack-
sonville, personally or by letter, giving name
of the person, whether over or under 35 years of
age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens,
ulcers, scrofula, pites, diseases of the lungs,
spine, kidneys, and some others; charging
but a very small amount in advance, after
wards if no cure no pay. He has a number
of testimonials of cure—has recently treated
cases of cancer, seven of which are entire-
ly well and the others getting well.
G. W. LEACH, *Physician*.

REDUCED RATES.

THE
MONTGOMERY MAIL,
ISSUED
Daily and Weekly.
AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, } Editors.
J. P. WHITEFIELD, }

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure
in announcing that they have materially re-
duced the Rates of Advertising and Subscrip-
tion, to-wit:
On and after the first day of June, 1867,
rates of Subscription and Advertising will be
as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.	
Twelve months	\$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 00
One month	1 00
Two weeks	70
One week	40
Single copies	10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at
the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

Through the
ON COTTON.
FROM
FROM GREENSBORO & GADSDEN, ALA.
VIA ROME, Ga. & CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO NEW YORK, per Bale of 500
lbs. or under, \$8 74.
THROUGH bills Lading given, necessary
permits to accompany, and cotton bag-
ged. No insurance necessary on Rail Roads
from Rome to Charleston. Agents of the
different lines will attend to receiving and
forwarding. To prevent extra charges for
mending Cotton in transit, shippers will save
by putting their Cotton in perfect order.
Would recommend the bales should be well
covered with bagging.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,
At McKibben's old stand on
Chapel Street, 71 miles be-
low Oxford and 21 above Mun-
ford. This Splendid Machinery
has been purchased with a view
to suit the wants of the Southern people, be-
ing clothed entirely with a superior quality
of ENGLISH WOOL, it cannot fail to
give satisfaction where the wool is properly
prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the
depot at Munford and returned free of charge.
Our old friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine
our machinery.
McKIBBEN & BROTHER.
June 22, 1867.—3m.

CHONG TEL,
TONE, GA.

Through the **ON COTTON.** FROM

FROM GREENSBORO & GADSDEN, ALA.
VIA ROME, Ga. & CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO NEW YORK, per Bale of 500
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by putting their Cotton in perfect order.
Would recommend the bales should be well
covered with bagging.

J. M. ELLIOTT,
Supt. Coosa Steamboat Line.
G. M. PENNINGTON,
Eng. & Supt. Rome R. R.
J. H. PECK,
M. T. W. & A. R. R.
E. W. COLE,
Gen. Car. R. R.
H. T. PEAKE,
Supt. S. C. R. R.
R. & F. FULLER,
R. & F. Agt., Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 13, 1867.—5t.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed his duties of his
office.

Country Produce at the market price taken
in payment. Jacksonville, Jan 30, '68

**POSTIVELY
The Last Notice.**

THE Notes and Accounts due me in Cal-
houn county, are in the hands of H. A.
EARNES, of Jacksonville. I have waited pa-
tiently for their payment for years; and now
give fair warning to all persons indebted to
me, that unless they call upon Mr. Earnes, and
pay them, before the 10th day of August,
1867, they will be placed in the hands of an
Attorney, for collection by law, as early as
possible.

Flour of good quality, will be
market price, from those who
articles in place of

Country Produce at the market price taken
in payment. Jacksonville, Jan 30, '68

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Country Produce at the market price taken
in payment. Jacksonville, Jan 30, '68

Flour of good quality, will be
market price, from those who
articles in place of

Provisions, Wests & Southern Produce

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SPICES,
RICE,
TOBACCO,
WINES,
HOPS,
&c., &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in Eu-
ropean and South American ports, are now
prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances

AND

Immediate Returns

ON ALL

orders unfilled, from our
agents in Liverpool, Havana, St.
St. Domingo, and several South A-
merican ports, we are in immediate want of
above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our
Southern friends:

COTTON, TOBACCO,
RICE, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and
Customers.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,

GROCERY

OF NEW
Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

All persons indebted to the old firm of
C. G. Morgan & Co., and to S. & T. J. Mor-
gan, are earnestly requested to come forward
and make payment.

The Polytechnic Academy.

THE first session of the "Polytechnic
Male Academy," will commence in Jack-
sonville, on the 2nd Monday in January,
1868.

JOHN H. FORNEY, Instructor in Math-
ematics, Philosophy &
Military Discipline.

H. A. RUTLEDGE, Instructor in Ancient
Modern Languages,
Composition & Elocu-
tion.

Teachers for the Preparatory Department,
and Assistant Instructors will be employed
as the necessities of the Academy may de-
mand.

The second session will commence 4th
Monday in July.

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15
to \$30.

BOARD in private families can be obtain-
ed at low rates.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN H. FORNEY,
Nov. 30, 1867. Jacksonville, Ala.

BANKRUPT

and Bankrupt Courts held
Master, at Gadsden, Lebanon and
Centre—and may be consulted at their office
in Jacksonville, where one of them may al-
ways be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.